THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

VOLUME XXXII *July 1948* NUMBER 3

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VOLUME XXXII *July 1948* NUMBER 3

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THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

VOLUME XXXII JULY 1948 NUMBER 3

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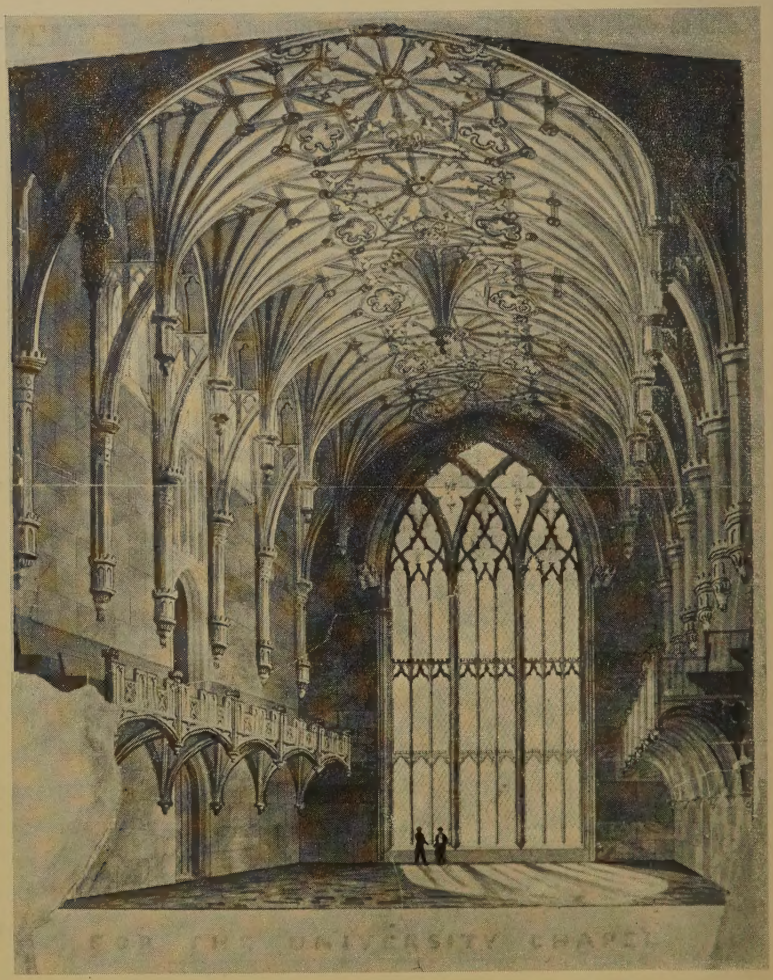

INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, 1837
Watercolor, attributed to Alexander Jackson Davis
Davis Collection, The New-York Historical Society

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THE OLD UNIVERSITY BUILDING AND THE SOCIETY'S YEARS ON WASHINGTON SQUARE

by LeRoy E. Kimball

FOR SIXTEEN YEARS The New-York Historical Society was a resident of Washington Square as the paying guest of New York University. Its home from 1841 to 1857 was the University's Gothic building on the east side of Washington Square, whose architecture is well remembered by old New Yorkers.

The Society's previous homes had been in the City Hall in Wall Street (1804–1809), Government House, Bowling Green (1809–1816), New York Institution, City Hall Park (1816–1832), Remsen's Building, southwest corner of Broadway and Chambers Street (1832–1837), and Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway opposite Bond Street (1837–1841). The move from Stuyvesant Institute was occasioned by the sale of that building under a foreclosure of a mortgage.

The quarters of the new home are described in the minutes of the meeting of the Society held in Stuyvesant Institute on Tuesday evening, April 10, 1841. President Peter Augustus Jay (eldest son of John Jay) was not able to be present and First Vice-President William B. Lawrence was in the chair; other members present were: Rev. S. T. DeWitt, *Second Vice-President*, George Folsom, *Librarian*, Benjamin R. Winthrop, *Secretary*, Peter G. Stuyvesant, John Jay (son of William Jay), Professor John W. Draper, Judge Jones, Caleb S. Henry, B. Woolsey Rogers, Professor Cyrus Mason, John R. Bartlett, Charles R. King, M.D., John L. Stephens, W. L. Stone, Dr. Henry Francis, and Dr. John Nelson. Mr. Folsom "in the name of the committee appointed at the last meeting to consider and report upon a new location for the Society presented the following as the terms upon which accommodations can be obtained in the New York University,

"'The Library to go into the room now occupied by the University Library 2nd floor above the Basement and on the same floor with the Chapel.

"'The standard books of the University may remain in a case to be provided by the University.

"'The gallery above to contain the Cabinet and Museum of the Historical Society and of the University and such books and pamphlets as the two Librarians may think proper.

"'All books of each Library to be open to the University and the Historical Society, under regulations to be adopted by the Librarians under the advice of their several committees.

"'The expenses of placing the Library in the building to be borne by the Society. The expense of lighting, fuel, servants hire &c to be equally divided between the University & Society.

"'The salary of the Assistant Librarian including charges for any necessary assistance to be equally divided; and in the settlement of the yearly account for such expenses. One hundred dollars to be allowed to the University.

"'The Large or the Small Chapel to be used for Lectures by

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, 1837

Drawn and engraved by Robert Hinshelwood, 1837
Published by J. Disturnell, New York

The New-York Historical Society

the Society on the most liberal terms which the University can afford to any association or individual.' "

"Professor Cyrus Mason offered the following resolution,

"*Resolved*, That the same committee be continued and instructed to receive and report to a stated meeting to be called for that purpose: the terms to be proposed by the Society Library."

The minutes record a special meeting on Saturday evening, May 22, 1841, at eight o'clock, with Peter G. Stuyvesant in the chair, George Gibbs[2] acting as Secretary pro tem. On motion of

[2] George Gibbs (1815–1873), librarian of the Society 1842–1847 and a member of the Executive Committee 1843–1848, was the son of George Gibbs (1776–1833) of Rhode Island who had been made an Honorary Member of the Society in 1810. The son's best known publication is *Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams*, "edited from the papers of [his grandfather, a former Secretary of the Treasury] Oliver Walcott, two volumes, New York 1846," which has been termed "a source of primary importance for the history of the Federalist party consisting

Mr. Gibbs it was "*Resolved*, that this Society tender their thanks to the New York Society Library for the offer of the store, and that the same be respectfully declined."

"The proposition of the University of the City of New York made to this Society at their April meeting was then called for and read by the Secretary and its details discussed by the members. Mr. Mason [a member] appearing on behalf of the University. Whereupon, On motion of John Jay Esq,

"*Resolved*, that the Society accept the liberal offer of the N. Y. University of their rooms for a period of three years, and that a committee of five be appointed to complete the proposed arrangement and to take measures for the removal of the books.

"The following gentlemen were then appointed by the Chair, William B. Lawrence, Frederick DePeyster, George Folsom, George Gibbs, Dayton Hobart, *Committee*."

The first meeting of the Society in the New York University building is recorded as having taken place "in their Rooms in the University of the City of New York on Tuesday evening October 5th 1841." Mr. Gibbs reported from the Committee "that they have fulfilled the duties so imposed upon them, That a Case of three rooms has through the liberality of the said University been obtained on terms which they flatter themselves will prove satisfactory to the Society and conducive to their interests. . . ." Their accounts were audited and the Committee discharged.

Donations acknowledged at this "housewarming" were numerous and included a "portrait of Gen: Alexander Hamilton, painted by [Charles Willson] Peale, presented by Duncan C. Pell Esq." Also, *The Life and Times of Red Jacket*, from the author William L. Stone, and Volume III, *American Archives Fourth Series*, from the "Hon: Peter Force." The Corresponding

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mainly of letters to and from Walcott, whose correspondence throws a full light on the ideas and purposes of the Federalists, the beginnings of party organization, and the practical work of putting the new government under the Constitution into operation." Gibbs as a youth studied under George Bancroft at the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, later took law at Harvard, and before his death became well known as an ethnologist, with special knowledge of the northwest Indians.

PETER AUGUSTUS JAY (1776–1843)
President, 1840–1842
By Robert E. Launitz

HON. LUTHER BRADISH (1783–1863)
President, 1850–1863
By Thomas Hicks, 1856

THE FIRST AND LAST PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

The New-York Historical Society

Secretary, Frederick DePeyster, read letters from: "His Ex'y Wm. H. Seward, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; Royal R. Hinman, Secretary of State for the State of Connecticut; Hon: Daniel Webster, Sec'y of State of United States; Francis Markoe Jr. cor: Secretary, National Institution, Washington; William B. Maclay, member of Legislature of this State, on various subjects which were ordered on file."

And thus the Society began sixteen years of activity "so far to the suburbs," as one New York paper expressed it, on Washington Square, in the first building of the new and then the only "university" in New York City, in 1841.

It was perhaps fortunate for most of the members of the Society that they were not compelled to take entrance examinations with the freshmen of 1841 who were required to secure a passing grade in these subjects, according to the catalogue, before gaining

admission: "Six books of Caesar's Commentaries, Eight books of Virgil's Aeneid, Six Orations of Cicero, Sallust, Greek Testament, Three books of Xenophon's Cyropaedia, Two books of Homer's Iliad, English Grammar, Geography, Elements of History, Arithmetic and Algebra, the simple equations." Among the academic students were George H. Moore, who became Librarian of the Society in 1849 and served until 1875, and Howard Crosby, later Chancellor of the University 1870–1881.

The members of the University Council were: "James Tallmadge, President; John Johnston, Vice-President; Theodore Frelinghuysen, Chancellor; William B. Maclay, Secretary; Paul Spofford, Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Mathews, D.D., Thomas W. Tucker, Hon. Myndert Van Schaick, E. D. Comstock, S. S. Howland, William Kent, Courtland Palmer, David Leavitt, Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D., George Griswold, William McMurray, Charles B. Rhodes, Robert Kelly, R. T. Haines, William Curtis Noyes, Shepard Knapp, Obadiah Holmes, Waldron B. Post, Thomas Suffern, William Borrowe, W. W. Chester, Rev. W. W. Phillips, D.D., Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., Thomas E. Davis, Pelatiah Perit, Charles Butler, Britain L. Wooley and 'Members Ex-Officio'—His Honour the Mayor, Aldermen: Thomas G. Tallmadge, Ellis Potter, Frederick R. Lee and Egbert Benson."

The design of the University building was the result of the combined artistic efforts of Messrs. "Town, Davis, Dakin and Douglas, Architects, 1836," according to the illustrated diary of Alexander Jackson Davis in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Ithiel Town (1784–1844), Connecticut-born, is credited by Roger Hale Newton (in his *Town & Davis, Architects*) with being the first in America to introduce a pure taste in classical architecture, "as in the New Haven Capitol, Town Hall at Hartford. . . . The best Gothic was also introduced by Town in Hartford (Christ Church) and New Haven (Trinity), and in Gilmor's house near Baltimore." Alexander Jackson Davis (1803–1892) with Town designed the New York Custom

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, ARCHITECTS' DRAWING
Town, Davis, Dakin and Douglas, Architects, 1836
From the Diary of Alexander Jackson Davis
The Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE REVEREND CYRUS MASON
By Samuel L. Waldo, *c.* 1830
Owned by LeRoy E. Kimball

House (1832), Wall and William Streets, which was later rebuilt for the home of the National City Bank. A picture of the many-pillared old building is contained in the New York City Directory for 1846. Previous to the University building he had also assisted Town in the design of state capitols for Indiana and North Carolina. James Dakin, less well known individually, came from Hudson, New York.

In the Davis *Diary* there are three bits of evidence on the authorship of the design of the Washington Square building. His entry for November 1, 1832, reads: "Design for University of N. York. (Davis) 85 x 100 (for the lot on Washington Square) Davis 2 weeks." Again on the same page and on the same date he records: "University. A Gothic design made by Mr. Dakin. $3,000." And again, on the same page: "Many designs were made, and finally, one adopted and built in which Town, Davis, Dakin and Professor Douglas [*sic*] had a hand."

Professor Davis Bates Douglass (1790–1849), instructing in the odd combination of "Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering" in the University, was the person who "had a hand" in the design of the structure, according to the Davis *Diary*. He is said to have received support in the matter of taste from Professor Cyrus Mason,[2] who was still dreaming of the atmosphere and

[2] Cyrus Mason, who was Treasurer of the Society for four years, 1843–1847, and Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion in the University, 1834–1850, had been ordained and installed as pastor of the Cedar Street Presbyterian Church, December 7, 1826, and released from his charge in 1835, after the Church had moved to and assumed the name of Duane Street (S. D. Alexander, *The Presbytery of New York 1738 to 1888*).

Mason was chosen a member of the first University Council on October 15, 1830. He raised "about $10,000 . . . for the endowment of his own professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion," and was the only one of eight professors to survive the reorganization of 1838. He "was also charged after 1843 with instruction in Political Economy. . . . His main task, however, was the direction of the University Grammar School," which was privately operated for over thirty-five years in the basement of the University building by various members of the faculty. He served as Secretary of Faculty, 1848–1850. According to one of his students (Francis N. Zabriskie, A.B., 1850), he had "an ability to talk at length upon any topic under the sun, with no relationship at all to either Paley or John Stuart Mill."

"Rev. Cyrus Mason . . . resigned in January, 1850. . . . the Council evidently esteemed highly his past services; for upon his retirement, it voted that 'The Council cannot suffer the occasion to pass without expressing their high appreciation of his

form of the buildings of Cambridge University from his student days there. Douglass was a Yale man, West Point-trained, who early in his career had been assigned to the Academy as Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy; he fell in love with the daughter of Andrew Ellicott, Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and after marriage switched to mathematics and engineering. From West Point he came to the University and it would appear the administration took full advantage of the opportunity and gave him assignments in both branches of his experience in teaching. He was later called to the presidency of Kenyon College.

Four years before the Society came to Washington Square, the University building had been dedicated with colorful pomp and ceremony on Saturday, May 20, 1837. The papers and magazines of the day carried illustrated sketches with laudatory accounts of the dedication, and praised the announced objectives of the "New University." In a column-and-a-half article at the start of the editorial page of the *New-York American* for Saturday evening, May 27, 1837, under the heading *REVIEW OF THE WEEK* is the statement: "A competent friend sends to us for publication, the annexed notice of the DEDICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY:" Then follow numerous fine-print paragraphs of the prominent persons who took part in the ceremonies together with their scholarly observations and prophecies. After these come other paragraphs which we quote in full as giving the description of one writer, though obviously biased, of the Society's University domicile:

"But we are the better pleased with this new institution for what it has done in architecture. The patronage of this noble art has been common to the English race, from the earliest times;

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ardent devotion to the Interests of the University.'" (Jones, *New York University 1832:1932*, 43, 49, 55, 64–5).

The "Dr. Mason, who was termed the Goliath of Calvinism" (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 245) was probably none other than Cyrus. He was an Honorary Member of the National Academy of Design from 1843, the year in which he married Hannah Parkman Tuckerman (Bayard Tuckerman, *The Tuckerman Family*, 56). Professor Mason died May 29, 1865 (*New York Evening Post*).

PROJECT [REJECTED] FOR NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Watercolor probably by Alexander Jackson Davis, 1832
Davis Collection, The New-York Historical Society

and we are more than pleased to see it rising among ourselves, especially in edifices devoted to useful and liberal public purposes. It is curious to observe how the same sort of buildings for college purposes has been perpetuated through the last two centuries, and the models transferred to the most distant colonies of the British empire. The tall, pointed chapel, with broad wings and flanking towers, combines and concentrates all the accommodations for the daily work of a University more perfectly than any other form. An Englishman led unexpectedly, by moon light, through Washington Square, might, at the first view of the University, imagine himself approaching King's, or Christ, or either of several other Colleges at Cambridge or Oxford. The small growth of the trees, and the light color of the building, would soon correct his first impression; but he could not fail to acknowledge our bold emulation of the spirit of our fathers, and

rejoice at the subjection of North America to English art, English letters, and English laws.

"We are among those who ascribe important social and moral effects to the successful cultivation of the arts in a great city. We think it promises well for the commercial emporium, where, her citizens combine to rear, by private subscription, so rich an offering to learning. Her sons will not grovel in sensuality, while their sires are doing such deeds.

"Let no one visit New York without a visit to this building. Its front is one hundred and eighty feet, and the sides one hundred feet each. It has three fronts. The building is divided through its whole length, and through all the stories, by a passage way eight feet wide, and paved with marble. There is also a great door of entrance in the centre of the front, into a hall twenty-eight feet high, paved with marble, and having a broad flight of marble steps, reaching to the second story. All the apartments open into the long passage ways. The recitation rooms, society halls, &c. are in the first and second stories.

"In the third and fourth stories of the south wing are the Library and Reading Room, connected by a winding central stair. The Library is small, but it has been selected and arranged as a broad foundation for all the departments of the University. The Reading Room is furnished with all the periodical literature of a high order, in our language, and so arranged as to promote the comfort and convenience of the students, or gentlemen who resort there to spend a leisure hour. For the excellent arrangements of this department, the institution is indebted to the intelligent zeal of Professor Patton, the Librarian, who has profited by a familiar acquaintance with the best libraries of Europe, and has been from early youth devoted to academic life, and literary pursuits. In the University of *Goettingen*, he received the degree of Doctor of Philology; and is known to the public by his enlarged edition of Donnegan's Lexicon, and his former relation to Princeton College. Under his auspices a plan has been devised for collecting a library worth at least $100,000; and one gentleman has

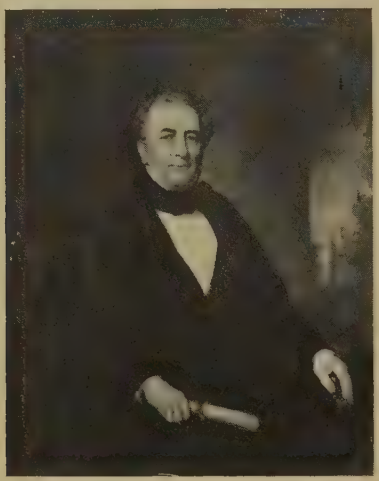
commenced the subscription with the sum of $5000; but the state of the times has prevented this plan being brought before the public. We hope to see it fulfilled in due time.

"In the centre of the edifice, fifty feet wide, rising from the ceiling of the second story to the top, and running through from front to rear, is the chapel. As a work of art, this room is far in advance of any other in our country, a specimen of the pointed architecture of the age of Henry VII., the golden age of that style. It is florid, but not gaudy; rich, but not overwrought. All the parts are bold, prominent, and dignified. It carries the spectator back about three centuries, and nothing reminds him of the present but the arms of the nation, the state and the city, displayed on the flat of the ceiling. The great window in the west end is 24 by fifty feet, glazed with painted and stained glass. The centre of the head of this window is filled with a subject, on which three of the greatest painters have proved their skill—the archangel Michael binding Satan. West painted this subject for the chapel of King's College: ours is copied from Guydo. In the four surrounding circles are symbolic pictures of the seasons. The whole was executed in this city. And the entire work is highly creditable to the two architects, who designed the exterior and interior of the edifice—Mr. Dakin, and A. J. Davis, Esq., who has his studio and library in the north wing.

"We close this article with the fervent wish, that the University may prove another bond of union to the patriotic feelings of New York; and another instrument for the diffusion of classical literature, correct taste, virtuous manners and pure religion, among the youth of all classes in our city."

That Charles King (1789–1867), editor and proprietor of the *American* from 1823 until 1845, was in sympathy with the *English* allusions in the article can almost be taken for granted, as his only formal education was had in England's schools where the records show he was at Harrow from 1799 until 1804 while his illustrious father, Rufus King (1755–1827), was Minister to Great Britain. In 1849, at the age of sixty, Charles King became

the ninth President of Columbia College, resigning at the age of seventy-five in 1864, after enjoying a notable administration. King was Second Vice-President of the Society 1828–1831.



CHARLES KING (1789–1867)
Society Vice-President, 1828–31
By Waldo and Jewett, 1851
Courtesy, Columbia University

The opening of the new University building coincided with what has been called, up to 1929, the worst panic in the history of the country. By agreement every bank in New York City suspended specie payments. Real estate depreciated by forty million dollars, stocks in canals and the new railroads went down twenty million dollars, and bread riots broke out in many parts of the city. After the blow, the New York City banks, under Albert Gallatin's initiative, reduced their liabilities fifty per cent and resumed payments May 10, 1838, thus setting an example to the country. In order to accomplish this a million pounds Sterling was first secured from England by the New York bankers. A

captain in the British Navy and novelist, Frederick Marryat (1792–1848), wrote one of the most colorful accounts of the "Panic of 1837" in his *Diary in America, with Remarks on its Institutions* (1839).

Fifteen months after the Society was settled in its new home, Peter Augustus Jay declined re-election as President, because of the weakened condition of his health which resulted in his death a month later, and the vacancy was filled by the election of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, LL.D., as the ninth President.

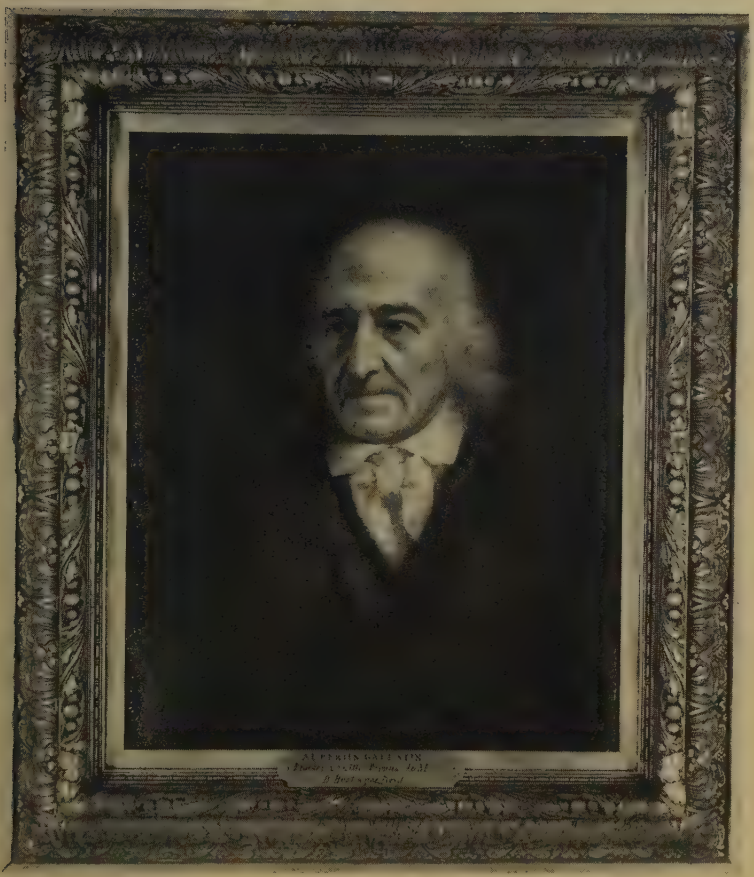
Albert Gallatin, Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury (1801–1814) was a founder of New York University and the first President of its board of trustees, known as the Council. Professor Theodore Francis Jones in his scholarly *History of New York University* says: "The clearest account that I have found of Gallatin's object in associating himself with the University is in a letter which he wrote on December 9, 1830, to Josiah Quincy, at that time president of Harvard. Mr. Quincy had apparently complained of what he considered a slighting reference to Harvard made by Gallatin at the convention [held in City Hall October 20–22, 1830, to discuss the objects of the University].[3] In his reply Gallatin said 'My only object is what it professes to be, that of extending and improving English or popular education, so as to diffuse more widely than is done at present, among all those who are not destined for liberal professions, some share of elementary mathematical, natural, and historical knowledge, as well as that of their own language and literature.'" At the time Mr. Gallatin was elected President of the Society he was no longer officially connected with the University.

[3] The formal report was later published as *Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention of Literary and Scientific Gentlemen, held in the Common Council Chamber of the City of New York, October, 1830.* New York, 1831. Among the distinguished persons present besides Mr. Gallatin were: Edward Livingston, of New Orleans, S. R. Betts, Judge of the Federal District Court in New York City, Professors Hodge and Patton of Princeton, Silliman and Henry E. Dwight of Yale, Theodore Dwight Woolsey, later President of Yale, Thomas H. Gallaudet, Francis Lieber, and Jared Sparks.

Fourteen months after resigning from the University, according to Henry Adams' *Life of Albert Gallatin*, the seventy-one-year-old statesman wrote his friend John Badollet: "I had another favorite object in view, in which I have failed. My wish was to devote what may remain of life to the establishment in this . . . city, of a general system of rational and practical education, fitted for all and gratuitously open to all. For it appeared to me impossible to preserve our democratic institutions . . . unless we could raise the standard of general education and the mind of the laboring classes nearer to a level with those born under more favorable circumstances. I became accordingly the president of the council of a new university, originally established on the most liberal principles. But finding that the object was no longer the same, that a certain portion of the clergy had obtained the control, and that their object, though laudable, was quite distant from mine, I resigned at the end of one year rather than to struggle, probably in vain, for what was nearly unattainable."

And thus Albert Gallatin was destined to preside for six years as President of the Society in the building which was also the home of the University which he had joined with other prominent New Yorkers in founding thirteen years previous. He first took the chair on Tuesday evening, February 7, 1843, and among the invited guests present were members of his immediate family: James Gallatin, Albert R. Gallatin, and Albert Gallatin, Jr. Among the regular members present are recorded: Chancellor Theodore Frelinghuysen (of the University), Hon. James Kent, LL.D., General James Tallmadge (President of the Council of the University), Gulian C. Verplanck, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Dr. John W. Francis, Isaac Hone, Hugh Maxwell, Erastus C. Benedict, William C. Rhinelander, Samuel Ward, Gouverneur Morris, Gerard W. Morris, Evert A. Duyckinck, James W. Beekman, Augustus Schell, John R. Bartlett, George Curtis, George A. Ward, B. Woolsey Rogers, Archibald Russell, and Edwin Williams.

President Gallatin's inaugural address delivered that evening is



ALBERT GALLATIN (1761–1849)
First President of the Council of New York University, 1831
Ninth President of The New-York Historical Society, 1843–1849
By Daniel Huntington
New York University Collection

preserved in twenty-one pages of print. In the proceedings of the meeting it was stated: "General Tallmadge related an interesting & curious Revolutionary incident relative to the capture of a British spy sent by Gen. Henry Clinton to General Burgoyne after the capture of Fort Montgomery, & exhibited a hollow silver bullet containing a letter of which he was the bearer."

Some notion of the public esteem in which the Society was held during its years on Washington Square and of the interest with which its proceedings were followed may be gleaned from the reaction of the public press to the activities at one of the meetings. From the minutes of the June 19, 1845, meeting of the Society, "Hon. Luther Bradish 1st Vice Pres. in the Chair assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt 2d Vice President," there appears to have been a slight difference of opinion over the resolution offered on the death of Andrew Jackson:

"General Wetmore announced to the society the decease of Gen. Andrew Jackson late Ex-President of the United States and at the conclusion of a few remarks in connexion with the event offered the following resolutions & preamble.

> "This society has learned with profound regret the death of Andrew Jackson, an illustrious citizen whose long public services endeared him to the American people and whose life and conduct will be inseparably connected, in history with the era to which he belonged. Therefore it is
>
> "*Resolved*. That in common with our citizens throughout the Union we lament the decease of a gallant and distinguished soldier whose victories have shed lustre on the Republic, an independent sagacious Magistrate, whose steady aim was to advance the honor of his country.
>
> "*Resolved*. That he who has gone down to his grave full of honors and full of years, has left behind him a character whose

attributes of patriotism, courage, energy; resolution fearlessness of responsibility marked him as one of the few great men who leave an impress upon the age in which they lived. Heaven gave him length of days and he filled them with deeds of greatness. His reputation is now the property of his country and should be the care of her future Biographers and Historians.

"*Resolved*. That the members of this society of which the deceased was an honorary associate will wear the usual badge of mourning and unite with the municipal authorities and citizens in paying a public tribute of respect to his memory.

"The resolutions were seconded and advocated by the Hon. Benj. F. Butler. He was followed by the Hon. Daniel Webster in favor of their adoption and by Messrs Thomas Fessenden & Charles King in opposition thereto. After a few additional remarks in support of the resolutions by General Wetmore they were adopted."

The big news of the following morning was the story of the Historical Society meeting—particularly of the opposition to and the passage of the resolutions on Jackson. *The New York Morning News*, *The New York Herald*, the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, and *The Evening Post* devoted approximately a quarter of their news space of June 20, 1845, to the Historical Society, and even the strongly Whig *New-York Daily Tribune* took liberal, if grudging, notice of it.

The four extended accounts are closely similar in coverage, though *The New York Herald* and *The Evening Post* (with one notable exception) appear to have taken more pains to report the remarks concerning the resolutions *verbatim*. The following excerpts are from *The Evening Post:*

"Historical Society.—The monthly meeting of the Historical Society took place at their rooms last night at eight o'clock, when the largest attendance of members and visitors we ever recollect having seen, were present. By half-past seven o'clock,

1 Lewis Cass
2 William L. Marcy
3 John Van Buren
4 George Bancroft
5 Martin Van Buren
6 Luther Bradish
7 Fred de Peyster
8 Edward Everett
9 Henry Clay
10 Franklin Pierce
11 William C. Bryant
12 Samuel Jones
13 Daniel Webster
14 Jonathan M. Wainwright
15 Winfield Scott.
16 Hamilton Fish
17 John W. Francis
18 Horatio Seymour
19 John E. Wool
20 Francis L. Hawks
21 Zadock Pratt
22 George W. Bethune
23 John W. Edmonds
24 Thomas J. Oakley
25 Robert J. Walker
26 Greene C. Bronson
27 John Duer
28 John Mc Keon
29 Alexander H. Stevens
30 Samuel R. Betts
31 Daniel Lord
32 William W. Campbell
33 Samuel Nelson
34 Robert H. Morris
35 Thomas H. Taylor
36 Washington Hunt
37 Ogden Hoffman
38 John A. Dix
39 Henry T. Tuckerman
40 John J. Crittendon
41 N. K. Hall
42 Millard Fillmore
43 John R. Broadhead
44 George Wood
45 Thomas de Witt
46 William H. Seward
47 Edward Robinson
48 John C. Calhoun
49 Valentine Mott

PUBLISHED BY WM. FATE 16 BURLING SLIP NEW YORK.

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS
AT A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
[IN THE SMALL CHAPEL OF THE OLD UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
WASHINGTON SQUARE]

"Designed and Drawn from Life by J. Gollman"
Engraved by Thomas Doney; printed by William Pate, 1854

The New-York Historical Society

This engraving—the only known delineation of the Small Chapel in the University building—is reproduced at pages 168 and 169; the key thereto, on the page opposite. Archbishop John Hughes, pictured between Edward Everett and the Van Burens, father and son, in the engraving, was inadvertently omitted from the key, which is here reproduced as it was issued for the first time.

The portrait sketches and the drawing into which they were incorporated were probably made in 1853. Julius Gollman, the artist, was a native of Hamburg, Germany. No evidence has been found that he came to America before 1852, when he first exhibited at the National Academy, no address given. His only listing in a New York City directory before 1860 was in the year 1853, though a Broadway address is given for him in the National Academy catalogue of 1856. The Ohio Business Directory of 1859 lists him as of Cleveland, but he returned to New York City the following year and resided as formerly in the near vicinity of the University building until 1865, the last year in which he exhibited at the Academy. He may then have returned to Cleveland, where the 1872 Directory lists him as a practicing artist. He eventually returned to Germany, where he died in Berlin on August 5, 1898.

Other evidences that the drawing was probably made in 1853 and certainly not earlier than 1852 are: Two of those portrayed—Seymour and Pierce—were not elected to honorary membership until 1853, so probably would not have been shown as at an earlier Society meeting. The Executive Committee minutes record that "in consequence of the insufficiency of Accommodations in the Library, the place of meeting had been changed to the Small Chapel" in 1852; the Society would hardly have been pictured there at an earlier date. Copyright was registered by Gollman and the engraver, "T. Doney," in 1854, presumably not over a year after the drawing was made. The deaths of two honorary members—Daniel Webster, Oct. 24, 1852, in the same year in which he last addressed the Society, and Henry Clay earlier in the year—may well have initiated the idea of getting them and other illustrious members recorded pictorially before other deaths made life sketches impossible.

If we accept 1853 as the year in which Gollman drew the portraits, we must somewhat discount the claim that they were "Drawn from Life." Webster and Clay were not the only ghosts represented: John Calhoun had died in 1850. Even some of the subjects who were indisputably alive in 1853 appear to have been copied by Gollman from portraits by other artists—as witness the face of William Cullen Bryant, which bears a striking resemblance to the portrait which Henry Peters Gray made of him in March 1850 and which is now in the Society's collection. Although the group of men shown in Gollman's picture never assembled at one time, all were members of the Society during its years in the University building.

Thomas Doney, who engraved the "Distinguished Americans," was a mezzotint engraver who came to Canada from France, worked for a time in Illinois and Ohio, and established himself in New York City about 1845. William Pate, who printed it and the Key, was listed as a member of the engraving firm of Neal & Pate in the New York Business Directory of 1844. His shop was at 16 Burling Slip in 1854, when he printed the "Distinguished Americans."

the room was quite full, and ere the meeting was called to order, it was quite impossible to get within sight of the chair, much less a seat, which were all secured with amazing alacrity in anticipation of the coming throng.

"Hon. Luther Bradish, in the absence of Mr. Gallatin, the President, called the meeting to order. On his right sat the Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. B. F. Butler, Judge Nelson, the members of the Court of Errors, and other distinguished strangers.

[*Three paragraphs on the proceedings of the Society*]

"Mr. Schoolcraft occupied the time of the society for nearly an hour, with an historical essay on some eventful passages in the war of the revolution, with a particular account of the Siege of Fort Stanwix.—The paper was quite fit for patriotic ears, but it was too long for the occasion, as the auditors seemed, from various marks of restlessness, to think. The conclusion, however, was highly appropriate, containing, as it did, a brief, but feeling allusion to the death of General Jackson, whose name was identified with so many stirring incidents of his country's history, such as had been described.

"A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. S. for his paper, and a copy of it solicited for publication in the records of the society, when

"Prosper M. Wetmore arose and addressed the meeting. He said:

"On rising, sir, to present certain resolutions for your consideration, I cannot permit myself to doubt that the subject to which they refer, will receive a favorable reception from this society. We have seen it announced that General Andrew Jackson expired on the 8th of this month. . . . I feel sensibly how utterly inadequate would be any words of mine to do justice to the subject brought to your notice, but I am happy to know that there are gentlemen present who have kindly consented to take part in our proceedings, and whose province it is to illustrate, enforce, and adorn every subject to which their minds are ad-

dressed. I therefore feel that I shall best fulfil my duty by simply submitting the resolutions and moving their adoption.

[*Resolutions follow, and then:*]

"The reading of the resolutions having closed—

"Hon. Benjamin F. Butler rose and said—Mr. President having been appointed by the Executive Committee to second the resolutions which are now before you, I rise for the purpose of performing that duty. I perfectly understand, and I trust I perfectly appreciate, the motives that induced the Executive Committee to assign to me this honorable distinction. I trust also that I shall observe the propriety due to the occasion; that I shall not permit the close personal or political relations that existed between myself and the distinguished deceased to tempt me in the slightest degree to infringe on the courtesy due to that large, respectable and most highly esteemed portion of my audience that do not stand in these relations. . . .

[*Eulogy follows in full and Mr. Butler concludes by saying:*] I second the resolutions—(applause.)

"Mr. Webster then rose, and was greeted with applause. He said:—

"Nothing could be more natural or proper than that this Society should take a respectful notice of the decease of so distinguished a member of its body.—Accustomed occasionally to meet the Society, and to enjoy the communications that are made to it, and proceed from it, illustrative of the history of the country and its government, I have pleasure in being present at this time also, and on this occasion, on which an element so mournful mingles itself. General Jackson has been from an early period conspicuous in the service and in the councils of the country. . . . It is fifty years, I think, since he was a member of the Congress of the United States, and at the instant, Sir, I do not know whether there be living an associate of Gen. Jackson in the House of Representatives of the United States, at that day, with the ex-

ception of the distinguished and venerable gentleman, who is now President of this society. I recollect only of the Congress of '96, at this moment now living but one—Mr. Gallatin. . . .

". . . During the period in which he [President Jackson] administered the general government of the country, . . . it was my misfortune not to be able to concur with many of the most important measures of his administration. . . .

"Entertaining on many questions of great importance different opinions, it was of course my misfortune to differ from him, and that difference gave me great pain. . . . But . . . there were occasions, and those not unimportant, in which I felt it my duty, and according to the highest sense of that duty, to conform to his opinions, and support his measures:

[*Webster describes some of these measures and concludes that the resolutions are a fitting tribute to one who has enjoyed the highest confidence of the land.*]

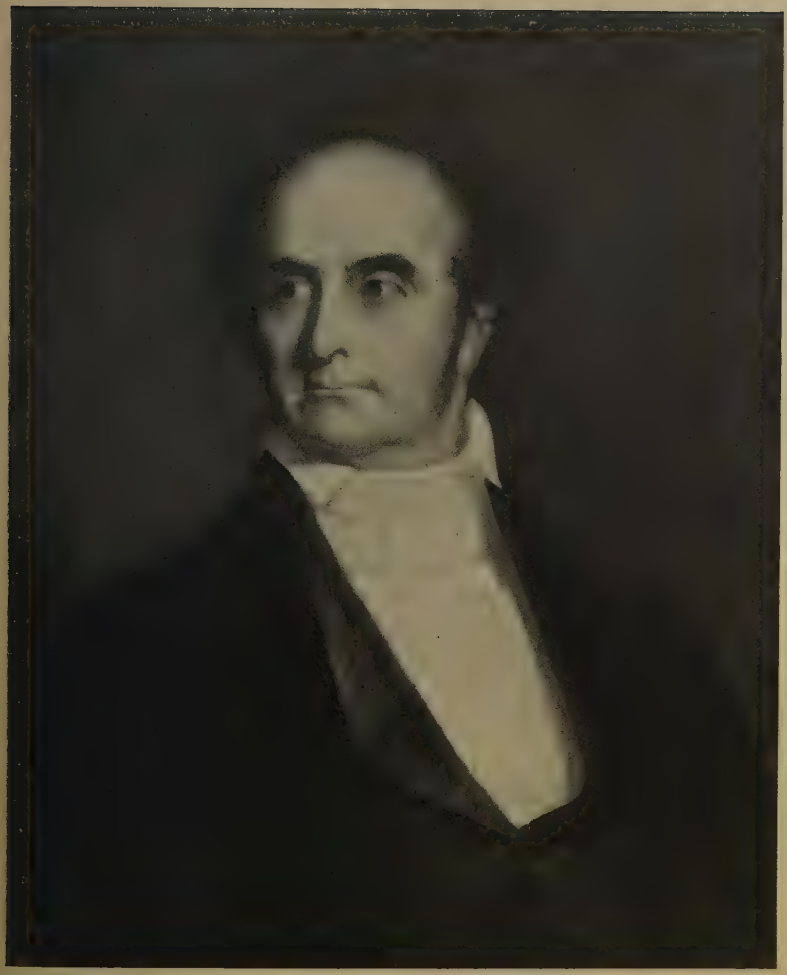
". . . It is right that such should be the impression upon the whole community, embracing those who particularly approved and those who did not particularly approve the political course of the deceased.

". . . Let us act upon the same feelings; and whatever of true honor and glory he acquired, let us all hope that it will be his inheritance for ever! And whatever of good example, or good principle, or good administration, he has established, let us hope that the benefit of it may also be perpetual.

"Mr. Webster then resumed his seat amid general but subdued expressions of applause.

"The President then put the resolutions, when, to the apparent surprise of the assemblage, a gentleman in the crowd, near the door, and whose name we learned was Fessenden, rose and said—

"I don't see why such a Society as this should be called on to put forth resolutions commendatory of the life and character of General Jackson. [Murmurs of disapprobation. A voice, "who's that?" Hon. Mr. Bockee—"Pooh! it's only a Yankee lawyer!"—



DANIEL WEBSTER (1782–1852)
By George P. A. Healy, 1842
The New-York Historical Society

a laugh.] It is true he was President of the United States, and a major-general in the army—but what has that to do with this Society—with historical literature. I don't agree at all with many of the opinions put forth in the address of the gentleman who seconded the resolutions. I cannot sanction the resolutions themselves. (Applause and hisses.) I say, I cannot approve of those resolutions, and I will oppose them, though I stand alone. For thirty years I have sincerely and fervently opposed General Jackson, and I cannot consent, now, because he is dead, to approve of his conduct.

"General Jackson certainly never contributed anything to the Historical Society, nor to any other that I know of. He was not a literary man. Why, then, should a literary society be called on to pass such resolutions? Again, did he exhibit the pure motives and self-sacrificing devotion of the first President?—No I don't believe he did. Why then pay him this mark of honor? Truth should come from societies like this. (Applause and hisses.)"

[*Fessenden's diatribe continues with mounting bitterness, calling forth:*]

"(Applause; hisses and confusion, in the midst of which the Hon. Mr. Bokee, and the great body of the members of the Court of Errors, who had been invited to be present, rose and left the room.)" [*Fessenden continued:*] "I hope he has repented of his sins and gone to a better state of existence. (Loud hisses.) . . . I don't want to make myself notorious—(shouts of laughter)—but when as a member of this society I was called on . . . to approve the conduct and character of General Jackson, I have only to say that I approve of neither. (Applause and hisses.)

"Mr. Wetmore then briefly, and in a very calm and dignified manner, stated the motives which had influenced the committee of the Society in presenting the resolutions—resolutions in which he was confident the deliberate judgment of every right-thinking member of the Society could not possibly detect any expression which could justly provoke the opposition. . . ."

"Mr. Wetmore then urged with great earnestness the adoption of the resolutions.

"Mr. John McKeon deeply regretted that the meeting had assumed a political character. He hoped that those gentlemen present, who were not members, would see the propriety of refraining from taking part in the vote, as it appeared to be the wish of some to make the question a test of the political opinions of the society.

"... the question was put and the resolutions were carried with only a few dissenting voices.

"On motion of Ald[erman] Davies, it was resolved, that ... a committee from the Society be appointed to unite with the Corporation and other public bodies on the occasion of the funeral procession of Tuesday.

"The chair accordingly named as this committee—

"Ald Davies, Theodore Frelinghuysen,

"B. F. Butler, Gen. Talmage,

"Judge Jones,

"After which the Society adjourned."

The following day, June 21st, *The Evening Post* printed a letter to "Messrs. Editors," which read in part as follows:

"In the Post of yesterday you say *editorially*, (speaking of the Historical Society,) 'We have given a full and correct account of the proceedings of this society last evening,' and yet, sirs, not one word is said of Mr. Charles King, who sustained the disgraceful course of Fessenden, and seconded his motion to lay the resolution introduced by Mr. Wetmore, upon the table.

"Your readers cannot understand why the name of the late editor of the New York American, and now associate editor of the Courier & Enquirer, should be suppressed. Such conduct should be recorded, but the subscribers of the Post will not find in the account published yesterday, a full notice of the con-

temptible acts of two professed gentlemen towards departed worth and greatness."

The "suppressed" portions of the account referred to had appeared in *The New York Herald* on the morning of the 20th, as follows:

"Mr. Charles King then [i.e., *after Mr. Fessenden had concluded*] rose, apparently much excited, and in a very nervous manner said—Mr. President: I second the motion—Mr. President, I second the motion. Sir—I—sir—

"President—What motion?

"Mr. King—Why, sir, to lay on the table, sir—

"President—I beg your pardon, sir, but I am not aware of such a motion being made (A laugh.)

"Mr. King—Why I thought—that is—I—

"Mr. Fessenden—Well, then, I do make the motion that the resolutions lie on the table.

"Mr. King—Now, sir, I—

"President—That motion is not debateable. (A laugh.)

"Mr. King—I only wanted to say, sir, that no such honor has ever been paid by this society,—sir,—to Jefferson; sir,—nor to Madison, sir—nor to Adams, sir,—and, sir,—they were all men of letters—sir—which General Jackson was not, sir. (Great laughter.) That's all, sir. [Here Mr. King sat down, apparently much relieved, and in quite a gratifying state of comparative composure.]"

The Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer, in an account presumably written by King himself, corroborated the combined reportage of the other papers with the single exception of its reaction to the part Mr. King had played in the proceedings:

"Mr. Chas. King, with real regret, but under a deep sense of what he thought due to the Society, seconded the motion to lay on the table. . . . Mr. K. entered not at all into the character or language of the resolutions, or of the addresses by which they were recommended—but confined his objection solely to the precedent. . . ."

Neither Mr. King nor the paper with which he was affiliated took any part in the subsequent newspaper controversy during which his and Fessenden's actions at the Society were roundly castigated as "an outrage committed upon the national sentiment" and a "disgraceful attempt . . . to insult the memory of General Jackson and the feelings of his friends."

The New York Morning News was the first to sound off, on June 20th, in an editorial entitled "A Small Man on a Great One":

"We surrender a large share of our space this morning to the proceedings of the New York Historical Society last evening, on which occasion were offered resolutions of respect to the memory of General Jackson.

"For the sake—not of the Society, for that body lent no countenance to the attempt—but for the sake of the small number of individuals in it who did—we regret the attempt that was made by Mr. Fessenden, a member of the bar of this city, to arrest the adoption of the resolutions offered by Gen. P. M. Wetmore. The spirit of his speech was as bitter and malignant, as the occasion was disgracefully chosen for making it. As a lawyer, Mr. Fessenden knows the value of precedents. The only one he could easily find in point to justify his taking such an occasion for such a speech, was that which he may have heard of, though neither in Coke nor Chitty—when a dead lion [was] kicked by another animal which best proved its own nature by the act.

"Mr. Fessenden appeared rather to plume himself upon the fact that, for thirty years he had been a constant opponent of General Jackson. Mr. Webster, who had just preceded him, is known as having opposed the chief measures of his political career, with at least some small degree of earnestness and power. The difference between a *small* and a *large* man was strikingly illustrated on this occasion. The *one* had no difficulty in bringing to the grace of the departed Chieftain a graceful tribute of the praise due to at least those great public services which are admitted by all, and to that high patriotism which we have yet to

hear the first man dispute. The *other* could approach that spot, on which a nation's tears were yet raining fast and fresh, only to spit out upon it the hoarded venom of a life of partisan bigotry; and to outrage the feelings of the living, as well as the solemn rights which belong to the presence of Death, by a strain of vituperation disgusting even to all but a few of those present who shared the speaker's political opinions.

"Among other objections to bestowing on General Jackson's memory the honor of such a tribute from a literary body of this character, he asked what contribution he had furnished to the historical collections of the Society. The answer was obvious to every hearer—*General Jackson's life was devoted to making history* for others to write."

The following day, *The New York Herald* took up the cudgels, sparing King no more than Fessenden:

"Political Bigotry.—The conduct of Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Charles King, the individuals who so grossly outraged every principle of decency and charity at the late meeting of the Historical Society, is indignantly reprobated by the whole community. That man who could thus stand over the new made grave of the mighty dead, and in the language of ruffianism, pour forth his envenomed political spite and rancour, must indeed have a heart utterly dead to all that dignifies, adorns, or sanctifies human nature. This Fessenden is evidently one of those dwarfs among mankind, continually gnawed by envy, and a hopeless desire for elevation from the mine in which they grovel, and who prefer the fame of the pillory to their natural obscurity. As for Charles King, no one that knows the man can be surprised by any exhibition of vulgarity and brutality on his part. It is the creature's nature: Connected as he is with the *Courier*, such conduct would injure the paper, were it not that Webb, with all his faults, is known to be far above such a contemptible outrage on the feelings of the living and the memory of the dead."

The *New-York Daily Tribune* came gallantly to the rescue, not only defending Fessenden and King, but actually criticizing

the manner in which its political hero, Daniel Webster, had supported the Society's resolutions. On the 20th, the *Tribune* had conceded that: "It was not unsuitable that a Society which may share largely in transmitting the character and actions of the man [Jackson]—both in good and evil—to the calm judgment of posterity, should take some immediate notice of his death. It is evident, however, that from the composition of such a body as the Historical Society nothing but a tame neutralization of sentiment on either side would be in place." But on the 21st, after its opponents had spoken, the *Tribune* felt less conciliatory:

"We regret [*it wrote*] that the universal prevalence of cant and hypocrisy imposed on Mr. Webster the seeming necessity of saying with regard to Gen. Jackson's Presidential career, 'it was my *misfortune* to be obliged to differ from him in regard to most of his leading measures.' *Misfortune*, Mr. Webster? no, it was your DUTY. . . . Words are things; none understand their force better than Mr. Webster; and we wish he had seen fit to use another in place of misfortune. Otherwise his remarks were worthy even of him. It would have given a better look to the proceedings, if Mr. W[ebster] had been induced either to move or second the resolutions. To have this work committed to two officers of the Federal Government,—at least one of them introduced to a generous crib in the public stall by Gen. Jackson himself,—was awkward. 'Let all things be done decently, and in order.'

"But while nine-tenths of the Whigs present promptly and cheerfully voted for Gen. Wetmore's resolutions, on the grounds ably set forth by Mr. Webster, there were two—Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Charles King—who felt constrained to express their dissent. They did it frankly but courteously; they spoke truth as became freemen, but freemen as considerate for others' convictions and feelings as their own. Yet for this they are blackguarded in yesterday's *Morning News* and *Herald* as though they had been guilty of some exceeding baseness! . . .

". . . We can cheerfully do honor to a political opponent, were that all. But in paying marked honors to Gen. Jackson, we are

called upon to hallow brilliant and successful defiance of Law—to teach our energetic and ambitious youth to do whatever shall seem desirable and dazzling, and trust to Success for their justification—nay, more: by its magic to transform reckless violence into heroism, and unauthorized bloodshed into glory. . . . Is it wise, is it well, to do this? . . ."

So strong were the passions engendered by the resolutions that the controversy over them burst even the bounds of the metropolitan press. The *Albany Atlas*, for instance, took exception to "the sentiments in which the Tribune indulges" and lauded "that decent hypocrisy which has induced some of its associates to abstain from comment where they could not commend." To which the *Tribune*, on June 25th, responded: ". . . We know no 'decent hypocrisy,'" and exhorted the *Atlas* "not to shed any crocodile tears on Mr. Clay's grave, when his friends shall be called to mourn his decease."

More than a week after the resolutions had been passed, the controversy was still raging, with the *Morning News* lambasting "The more bitter bigots of partizanship, of whom a Fessenden is a sample, and a *Tribune* a worthy organ," and the *Tribune* on June 27th striking back with sarcasm against the *News's* "characteristically dignified slurs on those citizens who do not concur in indiscriminate laudations of Gen. Jackson. . . ."

The collections of The New-York Historical Society reflect the fruitful years of its association with the University by a number of items of general historical interest in each of the three major divisions of its holdings—museum, fine arts, and library. Not the least among these are associated with the name and achievements of Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791–1872).

Morse, a graduate of Yale, 1810, joined the faculty of New York University in 1832 as Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design and retained that connection for forty years, until his death in 1872. In 1835, before the University building had

been completed, he rented the northwest tower room and five rooms on the floor beneath. It was in the tower room, probably, that he conducted his experiments in telegraphy, while living in one of the rooms below and sub-renting the other four to his students. One of the earliest of these resident students of painting was Daniel Huntington, later President of the National Academy, of which Morse was the first president, 1825–1846.

Professor Jones, in his *New York University 1832:1932*, tells the story of the invention of the telegraph in part as follows:

"Before Morse joined the faculty, he had grasped the idea of an electric telegraph and had made some attempts to devise one, but the most important work upon his invention was done in the University building in collaboration with other members of the University. So significant was the assistance rendered him by Alfred Vail, a University student and alumnus, that the dot-and-dash code and the instrument for recording it may have been chiefly the work of Vail rather than of Morse. Professor John W. Draper, an accomplished scientist, contributed generously. . . . Leonardo D. Gale, Professor of Geology and Chemistry, also helped materially in the experiments. . . .

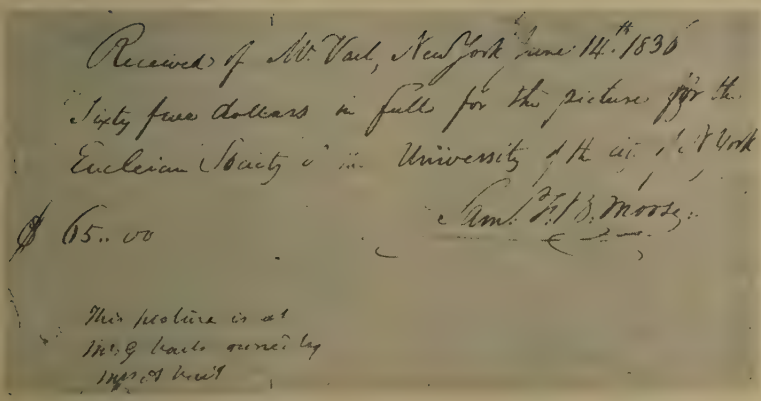
"Morse by training and taste was not a scientist; this essential knowledge was supplied by other members of the University. . . . Vail likewise supplied financial and mechanical help, as his father operated iron works in New Jersey. Morse deserves the credit for persevering tenaciously during the discouraging years when people ridiculed him as a broken-down artist who was trying to send messages by lightning—the same people who afterward cheered him loudly when his coat-front was covered with medals and decorations. The work of Morse and John W. Draper in developing photography in the University building should also be mentioned, because of its inspiring demonstration of the application of science to the needs of mankind. . . ."

Martha S. Lamb, in her *History of the City of New York*, continues the narrative: "The rooms of the upper story [of the Uni-

ALLEGORICAL LANDSCAPE SHOWING NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON SQUARE

By Samuel F. B. Morse, 1836

The New-York Historical Society


Received of Mr Vail, New York June 14th 1836
Sixty five dollars in full for the picture for the
Eucleian Society in the University of the city of New York
$ 65.00
Sam'l F. B. Morse
This picture is at
present hanging
in the Hall

RECEIPT, SAM[UEL] F. B. MORSE TO A[LFRED] VAIL, 1836
for $65.00 in payment for Morse's "Allegorical Landscape"
The New-York Historical Society

versity building] adjacent to the chapel on the north side were occupied by Professor S. F. B. Morse and his pupils; and in the following September [1837], having completed the first crude telegraph recording apparatus, he exhibited to a select assembly at the University the operation of the new system, showing his ability to communicate between points five miles apart."

The minutes of The New-York Historical Society of November 2, 1846, disclose that the "Instruments used by Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse in his first experiments for the introduction of the magnetic telegraph with the paper used for receiving the evidence of the first successful results of his enterprize" had been presented to the Society by Rev. Samuel I. Prime.

Another of the Society's mementos of these days of struggle on the part of the artist-inventor reveals the idealism with which the Professor conceived the new university and the tact with which Alfred Vail relieved the financial distress of the indigent inventor, attempting to subsist on the modest fees of art students often as poor as he. Whether or not specifically commissioned to do so, Morse in 1836 painted his *Allegorical Landscape Show-*

ing New York University, Washington Square, New York City, and on June 14th of that year Vail purchased the canvas, as the receipt with Morse's signature in the Society's possession shows, for the then-munificent sum[4] of $65.00—ostensibly for the Eucleian Society of the University; in reality, we may well believe, for the purpose of placing funds at the disposal of his friend without wounding his sensibilities.

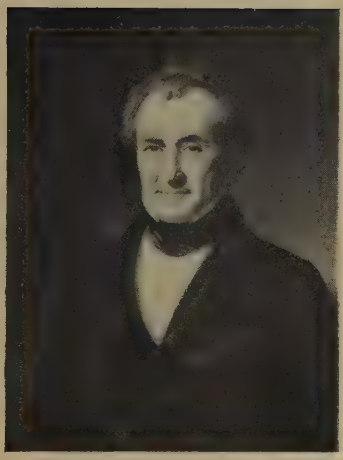
In 1858 the Society elected Samuel F. B. Morse an Honorary Member.

Luther Bradish (1783–1863), a Williams College graduate in the class of 1804 who succeeded Albert Gallatin and became the tenth President of the Society, held office from 1850 until 1863. He had been Lieutenant-Governor of the State, 1839–1843, and was Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, 1851–1852. At his death, besides his presidency of our Society, he was President of the American Bible Society; Bradish was a member of the Executive Committee of the Society from 1845 until his death, and thus saw all of the life of the Society in the University Building, with the exception of the first four years. This was especially true in his case, because he had the chance of viewing it as a representative of both organizations. As a member of the University Council, in June 1847, he accepted the chairmanship of a committee to raise a needed $80,000. The Society has a large collection of his personal papers.

Albert Gallatin's successor as President of the Council of the University was former Governor (1804–1807) Morgan Lewis (1754–1844), Princeton, Class of 1773, a founder of the University who held that office from 1831 to 1834, when he was succeeded by General James Tallmadge. Lewis also was the sixth

[4] Some idea of the differential in the buying power of the dollar then and now may be gained from the Executive Committee minute of March 18, 1851: Having voted the year before to discontinue the expense of serving refreshments at the Society's monthly meetings, the Committee during several meetings exhibited a wavering concern whether to accede to the complaints of members who wished to be fed, until finally Caterer Smith was contracted to provide refreshments "in quantity and quality, at the rate of $21. per month for each meeting and $4. for care of rooms."

MORGAN LEWIS (1754–1844)
President, University Council, 1831–34
President, Historical Society, 1832–35
By Charles C. Curran after James Herring



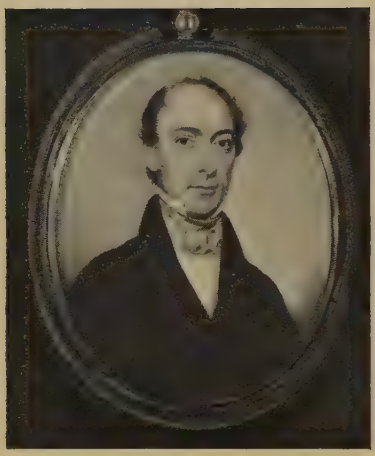
JAMES TALLMADGE (1778–1853)
President, University Council, 1834–46
Honorary Member, the Society, 1827–53
Engraved by A. H. Ritchie after Nims

The New-York Historical Society

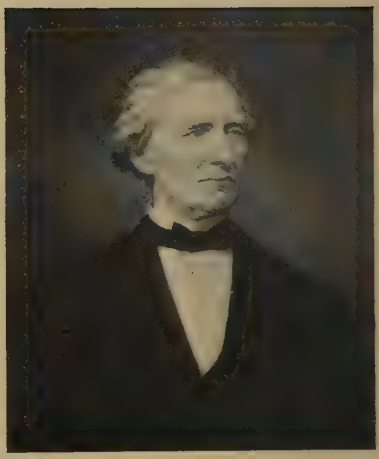
President of the Society from 1832 to 1835, and thus for three years had both the University and the Society on his mind and heart.

James Tallmadge (1778–1853), third President of the University Council (1834–1846), had been made an Honorary Member of the Society in 1827, in recognition of his services as Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and other accomplishments. A graduate of Brown University in the Class of 1798, he had practiced law in Poughkeepsie and was for a time the private secretary to Governor George Clinton. Before the close of the War of 1812 he took command of troops for the defense of New York City, having been appointed Brigadier General of the New York Militia.

In 1831 General Tallmadge with Albert Gallatin and Judge Samuel Rossiter Betts (1787–1868; Williams College, Class of 1806) had prepared the memorial to the Legislature of the State



CHARLES BUTLER (1802–1897)
President, University Council, 1849–51, 1886–97
Miniature by S. R. Fanshaw, 1842
Courtesy, Dr. Charles Terry Butler



JOHN C. GREEN (1800–1875)
President, University Council, 1851–74
By Daniel Huntington
Courtesy, New York Hospital

of New York "praying for incorporation" and defining the purpose of New York University.

It was also General Tallmadge and some of his associates in the University Council who took the greatest interest in the north of the Square, east of Fifth Avenue. The General moved into his home—No. 5 Washington Square North—in 1832 (now the Chancellor's House of the University), and the lease of the land from Sailors' Snug Harbor remained in the name of the Tallmadge family from 1831 until 1873.

The real moving spirit in the actual construction of the residences on Washington Square North was John Johnston, one of the original supporters of the University and a member of the Council from 1834 to 1845. He built No. 7 for his own use; other Councillors, in addition to himself and Tallmadge, who also occupied residences, were Robert Kelly, Thomas Suffern, and John C. Green, President of the Council in 1851. James Boorman,

known for substantial gifts to the University in the early years, was also one of the early "Row" residents.

John Taylor Johnston (1820–1893), Class of 1839 at the University, the son of John Johnston, built the first marble house in New York, which still stands at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 8th Street. He was the first President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the father of the late Emily Johnston de Forest (Mrs. Robert de Forest). Mr. Johnston retained a staunch interest personally and financially in the University during his entire lifetime and was a Councillor from the age of twenty-six until his death forty-seven years later; he was Council President from 1872 until 1886, having also served a long term as Vice-President.

The Society's activities kept pace with interesting national happenings during its years at the University and among the prominent honorary members elected during those years were:

James Buchanan of Pennsylvania (1855)
Henry Clay of Kentucky (1849)
Millard Fillmore of New York (1850)
James K. Polk of Tennessee (1845)
Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire (1853)
W. Gilmore Simms of South Carolina (1843)
Winfield Scott of Virginia (1850)
John Tyler of Virginia (1841)
Zachary Taylor of Louisiana (1849)
Martin Van Buren of New York (1847)
Stephen Van Rensselaer of New York (1846)
Daniel Webster of Massachusetts (1847)

In the summer and early fall of 1857 everything was put in readiness in the Society's first home of its own, the new two-story building erected at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

The semi-centennial celebration of the founding had been held three years before, November 20, 1854, at "Niblo's Saloon," with an address by George Bancroft on "The Necessity, the Reality, and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race."

It was a gala affair with a dinner at the Astor House and thirteen scheduled and twelve volunteer toasts, all of which lasted from six until after twelve o'clock. The cornerstone had been laid a year later, October 17, 1855, by the President of the Society, the Hon. Luther Bradish, and now for the last time in sixteen years was the Recording Secretary to write: "At a stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society, held in the Chapel of the University of the City of New York"; and Andrew Warner continued: "on Tuesday evening, October 6th 1857, Present,

"Hon. Luther Bradish, LL.D., *President*
Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D., *1st Vice President*
Frederic DePeyster, *2nd Vice President*
Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., *Foreign Cor. Secy.*
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., *Domestic Cor. Secy.*
William Chauncey, *Treasurer*
Andrew Warner, *Recording Secretary*
George H. Moore, *Librarian*

"*Members*

"Erastus C. Benedict
Benjamin H. Field
James W. Beekman
Abraham M. Cozzens
James N. Cobb
Amherst Wight
Worthington Romaine
W. Woolsey Wright
Caleb O. Halsted
James B. Taylor
Rev. Jared Dewing
Thomson Price
John C. Deveraux
Evert C. Duyckinck
George L. Duyckinck
John D. Clute
John Paine
Thomas Suffern
Rev. Dr. Van Pelt
Jed Frye
Henry T. Drowne
Richard H. Bowne
John Gallier
George Bancroft
James W. Gerard
Henry Erben
James M. Morrison
David E. Wheeler
William J. Hoppin
Dr. Horace Green
Charles P. Kirkland
Rev. Thomas Gallaudet
Richard E. Mount
Rev. Lot Jones
William J. Davis
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.
Joseph Moreau
William Dapel
and others."

Then follow nine foolscap pages of minutes in perfect shaded penmanship reporting the activities of the summer.

"The Librarian[5] reported on the additions to the Library and Cabinet—that several had been received, but that he would reserve the full report until the next regular meeting. He stated that the Library was now in the process of removal to the new building—and that the printing of the Catalogue was going on, under the resolutions of the Society and Executive Committee. Three hundred pages were already printed.

"The Librarian also called the attention of the Society to a box, made from the wood of the Ship Endeavour, in which Captain Cook circumnavigated the globe, presented to the Society, by J. A. Underwood, Esq. through John H. Gourlie, Esq.

"The Librarian also stated that he had been promised for the Cabinet of the Society, a collection of specimens of each and every telegraphic cable, laid or attempted to be laid, for purposes of submarine communication.

[5] George Henry Moore, who succeeded his father as Librarian in June 1849. Jacob Bailey Moore, the father, had been one of the founders of the New Hampshire Historical Society and its first librarian. He came to The New-York Historical Society as Librarian in January 1848 and remained until the following June, when he accepted President Taylor's invitation to establish the post office in California. His son, George Henry Moore, had begun work in the library in 1841, while still a sophomore in New York University, and in 1848, at twenty-six years of age, had been elected secretary of the Executive Committee on which he served until 1892, and during his fifty-one years with the Society he was said to have been the central figure in its activities. In 1876, he asked to be relieved of his duties as Librarian in order that he might accede to the request that he take the active administration of the Lenox Library, of which he was a fellow trustee with his friend James Lenox, to whom he acted as adviser. Three years later his younger brother, Jacob Bailey Moore, Jr., became Librarian and served for eight years, doubtless under the watchful eye of George Henry, whose active interest as an historian and bibliographer was ended only by his death on May 5, 1892. The epoch of the three Moores had extended for a total of thirty-five years of active service as Chief Librarians of the Society.

Moore's connection with the University is related by Jones (p. 250) in the following words: "George H. Moore came in as professor of Legal History and Literature. Retiring in 1859, he returned to the faculty in 1871, and remained on the rolls until 1888. Moore was a litterateur rather than a lawyer. His historical writings were voluminous. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1869. For many years prior to his death he was the Superintendent of the Lenox Library (1872–1892). Although on the rolls of the faculty, he seems never to have assumed active work in the school. He was born in 1823, was graduated from the university in 1842 (A.B.), was a member of the Council from 1871 to 1883, and died in 1892."

"The Librarian, also, in behalf of the Hon. George Folsom presented a small basket of Pears and read a note from Mr. Folsom as follows:—

GEORGE H. MOORE (1823–1892)
Society Librarian, 1849–76
Carte-de-visite photograph
The New-York Historical Society

"These Pears are the fruit of the venerable Endicott Pear tree, planted by Gov. Endicott on his farm near Salem, Masstts. in the year 1630, according to a tradition in his family. They were taken from the tree last week, and presented to the undersigned by William P. Endicott, Esq. of Salem, a lineal descendant of the Governor; and are now submitted to the inspection of the members of the Society with full liberty to *touch* and *taste*. Eight generations have already partaken of the fruit of this patriarchal tree, which is still in a thrifty condition.

"*Octo. 6, 1857* GEO. FOLSOM"

Omitting numerous actions concerning less interesting routine matters, the Minutes continue:

"Mr. DePeyster, from the Committee or Trustees of the Building Fund stated that the new building was nearly completed and would be ready for occupation by the Society in a few days, and in behalf of the Trustees recommended the adoption of the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that the new fire proof Building of the Society, when completed be dedicated with appropriate ceremony, and that a Committee be appointed to act in connection with the Trustees of the Building Fund, to make arrangements for such dedication and for the proper transfer of the Building to the Society.

"The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee under said resolution, viz:

"William K. Strong
Edwin J. Brown
Jacob Harsen
Abraham M. Cozzens
James M. Morrison
Timothy G. Churchill
Worthington Romaine."

Again after omitting numerous paragraphs:

"The paper of the evening prepared by John Paulding, Esq. entitled 'The Capture of André,' was read by Mr. Moore the Librarian.

"On its conclusion the Rev. Dr. Van Pelt submitted the following resolution which, after some remarks by Prof. George W. Greene, was unanimously adopted.

"*Resolved*, that the thanks of the Society be presented to John Paulding, Esq. for his interesting paper read this evening and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

"The President submitted a communication from John Jay, Esq. which was read as follows:—

"'*To the President of the New York Historical Society*.
"'*Dear Sir*,

"'A few weeks since I purchased the old frame house at Lower Salem (now called Lewisboro') in Westchester County—in

which Major André was for two days confined, after his capture, and where he wrote his well known letter to General Washington, frankly avowing his name and character as a British officer.

"'The building altho' heavily timbered and until within a few years occupied by a family, is in a dilapidated condition—the late owner having commenced to destroy it for his own purposes. It was about to be taken down when I interfered to prevent the removal of so interesting a memento of the most thrilling incident in our Revolutionary history; and I have been waiting a convenient opportunity to ask its acceptance by the New York Historical Society, with a view to its permanent preservation by that body.

"'Observing by the newspapers this morning, that you are to have a paper read tonight by Mr. Paulding, on "the Capture of Major André," it seems to me a proper occasion to present "the André House" at Salem to the Society.

"'The cost of its restoration including the purchase of an additional quarter acre of land, will probably amount to four or five hundred Dollars, a sum that judging from the liberal spirit heretofore shown by the members there will be no great difficulty in raising, when the prevailing pressure shall have disappeared.

"'I am informed by some of the old residents of Salem, who became the purchasers at Auction years ago, of the clock, books, furniture and prints of Mr. Jacob Gilbert who owned the house at the time of André's imprisonment, that they will gladly contribute all such articles to refurnish the apartment, where that unfortunate officer after disburthening his mind by his letter to Washington, by his gentle bearing, his fascinating conversation and the sketches of his pencil, made a delightful impression upon American officers and others attached to Col. Sheldon's Regiment; and where he thanked them when he left the house at midnight, in obedience to an express from Washington, for all their courtesy adding the assurance that whatever fate might await him he could never regard them as enemies.

"'A view of the house taken a few years ago, and some histori-

cal memoranda in regard to it, may be found in Bolton's History of Westchester County taken in part from Sparks' life of Arnold. As the Society may think proper to refer the subject to a Committee, you will perhaps allow me to add, that "the André House" is about eight miles distant from my residence near Katonah Station on the Harlem Rail Road and that I will be most happy to meet the gentlemen at the Station any day they may prefer and accompany them to the spot.

"'I have the honor to be
"'Dear Sir
"'Always very faithfully yours

"'*New York Oct. 6, 1857* JOHN JAY.'

"The Rev. Dr. Osgood submitted the following resolution which was adopted.

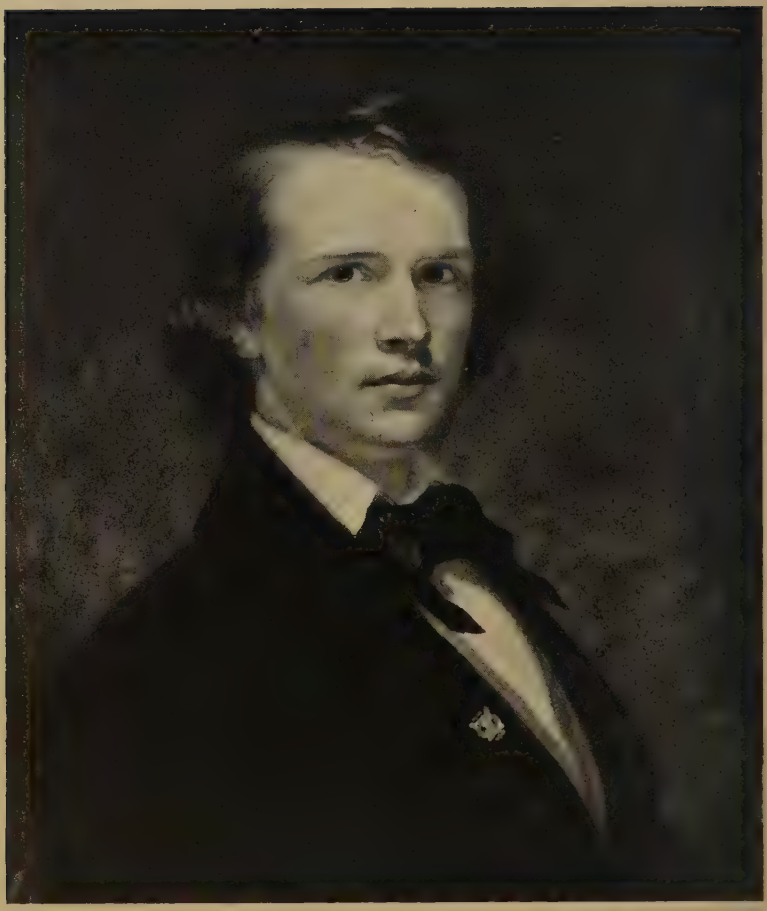
"*Resolved*, that the communication of Mr. Jay be referred to a select Committee.

"The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee, viz:

"Messrs. Benjamin H. Field
William Chauncey
John R. Brodhead
Frederic DePeyster
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D."

John Paulding, author of "The Capture of André," was a grandson and namesake of one of the three Westchester farmers who captured André. His father was George Paulding, a lawyer of New York City. The paper was based on manuscripts in the possession of the author's brother, William H. Paulding, of Peekskill, and was printed in *The Historical Magazine* for November 1857. Although neither the minutes of the Society nor of the Executive Council record any final action on Jay's offer, Bolton, in his revised *History of the County of Westchester*, states:

"The Hon. John Jay, of Bedford, made every effort to pre-



THOMAS S. MOUNT (1834–1900)
By William S. Mount
Melville Collection

serve this interesting relic of the Revolutionary history [Col. Sheldon's headquarters at Lower Salem, where André was confined]; and for this purpose purchased the old quarters of Major André and a piece of land surrounding it, and tendered a deed thereof to the New York Historical Society, provided they would maintain and defray all necessary repairs and expenses for the future. His praiseworthy act was not sustained, which led to the property being resold, and finally to the tearing down of the old house itself—a piece of vandalism unworthy of our enlightened age and country."

In the 1857 student body were the progeny of the Gallatin family: Albert H. Gallatin and Frederick Gallatin were registered as residing at 7 East 17th Street. Isaac W. Maclay, Charles A. Milbank, and John Auchincloss were included, as was "A. Ponce de Leon, Cuba, West Indies." On July 1, 1857, "Thomas S. Mount, Stony Brook, Long Island," received his A.B. degree. Margaret V. Wall's genealogical table of "The Hawkins–Mount Family, the three Mount Brothers and their place in the Family Tree," contained in the catalogue of the Mount Exhibition at The Suffolk Museum at Stony Brook, Long Island, August 23 to September 28, 1947, gives "Judge" Thomas S. Mount (1834–1900) as the son of Henry Smith Mount, A. N. A. (1802–1841), and also in the catalogue is a picture of the portrait of the young man, painted in 1855 by his bachelor uncle, William S. Mount, N. A. (1807–1868). The original is in the Melville Collection.

The portrait of Mount appears to have been painted while the young man was a sophomore at the University, and on his right coat lapel is a large Zeta Psi fraternity pin. The University records state that Thomas Shepard Mount was President of the undergraduate Eucleian Society (which is still meeting regularly), winner of the Greek prize, salutatorian of his class, and was elected Phi Beta Kappa.

At the time the Society moved out of the old Building the University corporation numbered twenty-six, of whom eleven had

served through the sixteen years of the Society's residency: the Hon. Myndert Van Schaick, the Hon. William B. Maclay, Charles Butler, William Curtis Noyes, Thomas Suffern, George Griswold, Paul Spofford, Shepard Knapp, Waldron B. Post, W. W. Chester, and Thomas E. Davis.

The complete roster of the Council at the later date was:

John C. Green, *President*
John Taylor Johnson, *Vice-President*
Henry Van Schaick, *Secretary*
Wm. M. Vermilye, *Treasurer*
Isaac Ferris, *Chancellor*

Hon. Myndert Van Schaick
Anson G. Phelps
James Brown
George Griswold
Hon. Wm. B. Maclay
James Suydam
Wm. Curtis Noyes
Hon. A. W. Bradford
Robt. Lenox Kennedy
Shepard Knapp
Waldron B. Post
Thos. Suffern
W. W. Chester
Leonard W. Kipp
Thos. E. Davis
Chas. Butler
Paul Spofford
O. Bushnell
Thos. C. Chardavoyne
Francis Hall

The New-York Historical Society was not the only tenant of the University building during its years there—nor was it the first or last. We have already seen that Samuel F. B. Morse occupied a suite of rooms there even before the building was completed. Since the character of the tenants greatly influenced the atmosphere and general mental climate of the place, and since a number of them made notable contributions in various fields of American cultural and public activities, it is of considerable interest to survey the "studio life" of the old building.

The Archives of the University contain the rent rolls (for the years 1853 to 1870 only) listing the tenant names and amounts collected for the rental of the studios in the University building, and the researches of Professor Jones, including statements made to him by Irving R. Wiles and Frederick Dielman previous to

the publication of his findings in 1933, disclose the tenancy of the following painters:

Abbey, Edwin A.	Inness, George
Benson, Eugene	Johnson, Eastman
Dewing, Thomas W.	Minor, Robert
Dielman, Frederick	Morse, Samuel F. B.
Fowler, Frank	Richards, T. A.
Hennessy, W. J.	Shattuck, A. D.
Herford, Oliver	Shirlaw, Walter
Homer, Winslow	Twachtman, J. H.
Hubbard, R. W.	White, Edwin
Huntington, Daniel	Wiles, Irving R.

We now have additional information as a result of the diligent labors of Miss Bartlett Cowdrey, former Registrar of the Brooklyn Museum, in connection with the Society's publication in 1943 of the *Exhibition Record of the National Academy of Design, 1826–1860*, from the Society's own complete set of exhibition catalogues.

Our analysis of the 525 Cowdrey pages of artists and their paintings which they exhibited during those thirty-four years at the annual shows of the National Academy, gives the names of forty-eight additional painters who claimed "New York City University," the "University of the City of New York," "The University," "University Building," or "New York University," as their address. Other exhibitors' addresses range from foreign lands to other parts of this country, and therefore it would not seem to have been incumbent on the artists to give a convenient local address in order to satisfy tradition or governing rules. However, no certain statement can be made that they were tenants in the same sense as those on the Jones list. They too may have painted in the old building or even had quarters there, but in any event were some part of that comparatively large and influential artist group which moved in and out of the studios at the University. There must have been others, some prominent, who we know from reliable sources refused to align themselves with anything having to do with the Academy. (The dates after the

names are the life-span of the artist, or the years of known activity; the dates listed under the names are those in which the University building on Washington Square is given as the address.)

Eugene Benson[6] (1839–1908)
1860

Jacob D. Blondel (Blondell) (1817–1877)
1840–1844

Wm. Henry Burr (active 1841–1859)
1848 and 1850

James H. Cafferty (1819–1869)
1856–1860

Benj. H. Coe (active 1846–1860)
1853 and 1860

John Cranch (1807–1891)
1849–1852

Alexander Jackson Dairs (1803–1892)
1840–1841

Charles Deas (1818–1867)
1848

Frederick Fink (1817–1849)
1836

Miss Anna Mary Freeman (active 1842–1859)
1854 and 1856

George Freeman (1787–1868)
1854, 1856, and 1857

A. T. Hadduck (active 1837)
1837

Joseph T. Harris (active 1830–1860)
1842–1843

George Harvey (1800–after 1877)
1837

Wm. John Hennessy[8] (1839–1917)
1860

Robert Hinshelwood (1812–after 1859)
1846

John Augustus Hows (1832–1874)
1859–1860

Richard William Hubbard[6] (1816–1888)
1850–1858

Daniel Huntington[6] (1816–1906)
1836

William S. (or G.) Jewett (1812–1873)
1841, 1843, 1845–1847

Eastman Johnson[6] (1834–1906)
1859 and 1860

John Frederick Kensett (1818–1872)
1849–1851

Montgomery Livingston (active 1838–1852)
1842

O. B. Loomis (active 1836–1858)
1836

Wm. McIlvaine (active 1857–1860)
1857–1858

William McLeod (MacLeod) (active 1852–1853)
1852–1853

E. O. Martin (active 1837)
1837

Edward Harrison May (1824–1887)
1847

Charles Herbert Moore (1840–1930)
1858

Samuel F. B. Morse[6] (1791–1872)
1836–1837

John Mulvany (1844–1906)
1860

[6] Also on the 1853–1860 rent rolls.

Samuel Stillman Osgood (1808/9–1885)
1850–1851
Benjamin C. Palmer (active 1843–1849)
1845
E. E. Parmelee (active 1857–1860)
1857–1858
William (Tylee) Ranney (1813–1857)
1846
Alexander Ransom (active 1842–1865)
1844–1845
Robert J. Raynor (active 1854)
1854
Thomas Addison Richards[8] (1820–1900)
1846–1858
Joseph Ropes (1812–1885)
1848
Charles G. Rosenberg (active 1856–1860)
1859
Samuel Worcester Rowse (1822–1901)
1857
Frederic P. (or F. B.) Schell (Shell) (active 1855–1857)
1855–1857
Aaron Draper Shattuck[6] (1832–1928)
1855, 1857 and 1858
John R. M. Skinner (active 1844–1846)
1846
James Smillie (1807–1885)
1846 and 1848
Thomas H. Smith (active 1843–1847)
1845
John G. Taggart (1846–1864)
1853–1856
Jesse Talbot (1806/7–1879)
1841–1843
James Crawford Thom (1835–1898)
1857
Cephas Giovanni Thompson (1809–1888)
1840–1843
F. H. Turk (active 1842–1843)
1843
James (Juan) B. Wandersford (Wandesforde) (active 1852–1860)
1860
Marcus Waterman (1834–1914)
1858–1860
Edwin White (1817–1877)
1856 and 1860
William John Wilgus (1818–1853)
1836
Alexander Wust (1837–1876)
1860

At least twenty per cent of the sixty-seven artists recorded with addresses at New York University are represented in the art collections at The New-York Historical Society.

Not all the residents of the old University building on Washington Square were artists. Some of those who were not are fully as interesting as any of those who wielded the brush. For example:

Samuel Colt (1814–1862), of revolver renown, lived in the building in 1842 in what a friend described as his "invention and improvement office" in the southeast tower room.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING ENVIRONS WHEN THE SOCIETY LEFT THEM

Colored engraving from

Henry Harrisse (1829–1910), bibliographer and historian of the discovery of America, resided there in 1861 while legal correspondent for the Havana branch of a Spanish bank.

Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorringe (1840–1885), who erected "Cleopatra's Needle" in Central Park, January 22, 1881, lived for two or three years in the University building and died in a house that fronts upon Washington Square.

Henry T. Tuckerman (1813–1871), critic, essayist, poet, author of *America and Her Commentators* (1864), *Book of the Artists: American Artist Life* (1867), and numerous other writings; Eugene Schuyler (1840–1890), diplomat and historian, author among other books of *Peter the Great* (1884), son-in-law of Charles King; George Kennan (1845–1924), traveler and lecturer, authority on Russia, author of *Siberia and the Exile System* (1891)—all were at one time or another residents of the old University building on Washington Square.

Among the "might-have-been's" for the University, in the old building, was an incident related by Jones in connection with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The University was in need of a Spanish teacher in 1834 and one of the members of the Council, the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, "nominated Professor Henry W. Longfellow of Bowdoin College to be professor of Spanish. Longfellow came to New York, bringing with him an enthusiastic letter from George Ticknor. In spite of the recommendation, New York University lost its opportunity, and in September, 1834, an obscure Spaniard was elected instead of Longfellow. New York University's loss soon proved to be Harvard's gain."

The most grotesque picture of the studio life in the University building is in a book entitled *Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle* by "Karl Kron," otherwise Lyman Hotchkiss Bagg, Yale '69, a journalist who later became librarian of the University Club of New York (1889–1900). Bagg published his book privately at "The University Building, Washington Square, New York, 1887," with this information centered on the title page: "Mailed

by the Publisher on receipt of money-order for Two Dollars payable at Station D."

Bagg's 800 pages are an encyclopaedia and handbook for the wheelmen of the world, with a chatty and minute recording of his bicycle travels; he lived in the University building from 1876 until it was demolished to make room for the present structure in 1894, and devotes Chapter XXIX (pages 426 to 472) to what he calls "Castle Solitude in the Metropolis," with this footnote: "Copies of this chapter, on heavier paper, will be mailed by the publisher for 25c each." In these pages he praises, lampoons, and toys gleefully with his "Castle" home, using quotations from Theodore Winthrop's novel, *Cecil Dreme* (1861), in which Winthrop pictures the gloominess of the building in the name of "Chrysalis College." Bagg relates the University lore, and attacks and defends, and at all times loves the "freedom" of the old place. Some excerpts:

"Why, then, is this not an ideal haunt for the assassin, the counterfeiter and the adventuress? What has prevented its becoming a very Alsatia of disreputable refugees and enemies of society? What protection exists for the tenant's property or life, if unobserved access may be had by every one to these solitary corridors until ten o'clock at night, and no police supervision whatever is maintained? The answer to the latter question easily is, that, as robbers and murderers seek those places which are most promising of spoils, they avoid the University because of a belief that it contains nothing worth the trouble of stealing. Its appearance is altogether too prison-like for attracting any escaped jail-birds who may chance to be fluttering beneath the trees of the Square. To the minds of the ignorant, the word 'college' or 'university' is often synonymous with or suggestive of 'medical-school'; and, as the chief function of such schools is believed to be the dissection of a vast quantity of human bodies, the walls which conceal this uncanny work are looked upon with a good deal of superstitious dread and abhorrence. The casual

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY AND SOUTH DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, 1850
[Henry] Anstice & Co.'s New-York Views, No. 9
Engraved by William Howland after a drawing by William Wade
The New-York Historical Society

[Anstice & Co. were New York stationers who issued their views on a series of letterheads. View No. 9 is extremely rare, being mentioned in none of the standard reference works. The building at 718–20 Broadway facing up Washington Place and half hidden by a tree in the woodcut was Hope Chapel (Broadway Baptist Church), built in 1848 and so used till 1854. The columned buildings next to it behind the horse-car in the View are Nos. 714 and 716 Broadway, and are labeled by insert "marble buildings" in the Society's copy of the Perris Insurance Map of 1854. William Howland was associated in the forties with his brothers Alfred and James in the engraving firm of Howland Brothers and in the fifties with Joseph T. Howland. He exhibited at the National Academy of Design, 1846–48, and continued active to 1875. William Wade, the artist, active in the 1840's and '50's, is represented in several other series and collections of New York views, both as artist and engraver.]

sneak-thief has a healthy fear of prowling for plunder in the dark and dingy halls of the University, lest 'the medical students,' who are presumably secreted there with their carving-knives, should seize upon and devour him. The story already quoted concerning the terror shown by the negro boot-black in the artist's studio, illustrates this same tradition, as to the dangers of entering the Building, which has wide currency in all the region round about it. Another theory in reference to its occupants was disclosed to me as I sat in the Square, one Monday evening, near the bench where two washerwomen were resting with their bundles. The subject of their conversation was the then newly-built apartment-house called 'The Benedick,' whose red-brick front is on a line with the University's, and not many rods to the south of it,

and whose chambers were designed and advertised for the occupancy of men only. 'It's all the same as the big stone buildin' where they keeps the old bachelors,' said one of the women, gravely. 'You see the popilation has growed since the city built it for 'em, long ago, and so they got too crowded like. That's why the new brick house was built to put some of 'em in.' This conception of an infirmary or retreat for 'the old bachelors,' as a sort of class apart, under municipal protection and authority, doubtless has less vogue than the notion of a vast dissecting-room or chamber-of-horrors; but I think it probable that most of such evil-disposed frequenters of the locality as may know there are other lodgers in the University besides 'the medical students,' believe those others to be bachelors. They believe them to be impecunious ones also, for they cannot conceive of a man's living in so funereal a pile except under pressure of poverty."

"Pungent fumes from the chemical experiments in the laboratories may sometimes ascend the stairways, but nothing so suggestive of ordinary human life as the odor of food will often be encountered there or in the connecting corridors. No cooking goes on in the Building, except that of the janitor's small *menage*, in the subterranean regions; and it is only on great occasions that this is rank enough to smell to heaven. Hotels, restaurants, and boarding-houses, of all styles and prices, may be found within a half-mile radius, and in these the tenants of the Castle may be

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NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH REGIMENT, BEING REVIEWED IN WASHINGTON SQUARE, 1851

Oil painting by Major Otto Böttticher

Veterans' Room, Seventh Regiment Armory, New York

The New York University building is in the left background and on the right the Washington Square branch of the South Dutch Reformed Church, both prime interests of the Rev. James M. Mathews, first Chancellor of the University, 1831–1839, and pastor of the church from 1835 to 1840. Originally owned by Lt. Col. Marshall Lefferts, the painting is now in the possession of the 8th Company of the Seventh Regiment and hangs in the Veterans' Room of their Armory. A colored lithograph (35⅝ x 24⅛ inches), copies of which are now quite rare, was made from the painting by Charles Gildemeister.

presumed to take most of their solitary repasts. Breakfasts are regularly brought in to the chambers of some of them, however; and such as possess telephone connection no doubt use it to summon in the more extensive meals of the day, whenever bad weather or indolence disposes them to avoid the trouble of going out. The janitor, in addition to his regular salary for general services, is paid a certain small percentage on the rents, as a device for stimulating his activity and promptness in making the quarterly collections thereof; but the power of this stimulus is more than offset by a stimulus of the opposite sort,—an incentive to dilatoriness,—which attaches to the fact that the janitor's income is much more largely affected by his success in persuading tenants to employ his servants. He generally succeeds in impressing each new-comer that it is an unwritten law of the place that they should be thus employed; and, as it is easier for the new-comer to submit to the existing scheme than to devise a substitute for it, I suppose that most of the lodgers' rooms are cared for in this way: that is, the janitor is paid a fixed monthly stipend for the services of his servants, and is held responsible for their efficiency and honesty."

"Aside from the artists, for whom this has always been a recognized haunt, I think that a majority of the tenants have always been college-bred men, and that Yale has always had more graduates here than any other one college. This has certainly been the fact during the last decade; and Yale has also been continuously represented in the Faculty by eminent and influential professors. There existed at New Haven in my time, twenty years ago (manifesting itself most tangibly in the region of 'the fence,' on lazy summer evenings), a sort of halo of sympathetic respect for the memory of the unknown genius to whom tradition had accredited the apothegm: 'Yale College would be the ideal place for an education, if the Faculty would only dispense with the literary and religious exercises!' Perhaps the influence of that ancient but ever-appetizing jest accounts in part for the preponderance of the college in respect to the number of graduates who have sought to realize on Washington Square this delightful dream of an

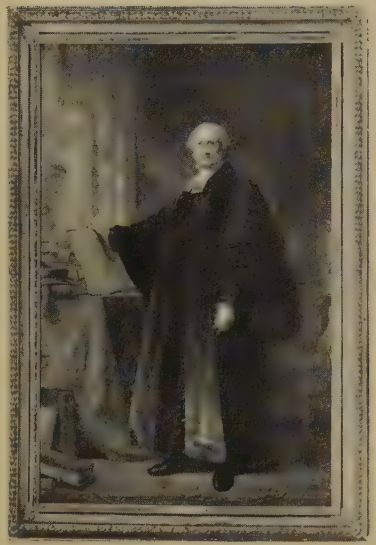
academic Utopia, by enrolling themselves as honorary members in this real University of Cockagne. To me, at all events, a special zest is given to life here by a consciousness of the 'literary and religious exercises' which are raging on all sides of me, and which others are compelled to take part in while I myself escape such thralldom. The dim strains from the chapel organ add to my tranquillity by reminding me that no Faculty any longer have power to haul me from bed, by that signal, to an unwilling and unbreakfasted participation in the formality called 'morning prayers.' Even the howlings and fights and rushes and miscellaneous horse-play with which the younger classes of collegians sometimes render the halls uproarious, serve an excellent moral purpose. Like the constant demands which a troop of active children make upon their father, the turmoil and tomfoolery of these academic children help prevent the resident bachelor from becoming entirely self-absorbed. Their antics help keep him in accord with the fun and freshness of the new generation, by the force of the reminiscence which they awaken of his own more frolicsome days. 'When I was imbibing classic culture,' he reflects; 'when I used to "sock with Socrates, rip with Euripides, and mark with Marcus Aurelius," this same sort of nonsense pleased me too. As the dear, departed Calverley hath it,

> '"*When within my veins the blood ran, and the curls were on my brow,*
> *I did, O ye undergraduates, much as ye are doing now!*"'"

". . . The founders of the University, a half-century ago, builded better than they knew; and their successors of a quarter-century ago acted wiser than they knew they dragged in the Prince (of Wales) to admire it. The founders failed in their ostensible object, because the stars in their courses fought against it as impracticable; but their very failure was a part and parcel of a unique achievement, which, while I live, shall at least in one heart keep their memory green. All unwittingly, they were the instruments for accomplishing what no one else has ever done,—

JAMES M. MATHEWS
First Chancellor, 1831–39

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN
Second Chancellor, 1839–50



ISAAC FERRIS
Third Chancellor, 1853–70

THE FIRST THREE CHANCELLORS OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

All of whom were familiar with the University's official relations with the Society during its years in the University Building

JAMES M. MATHEWS (1785–1870)

The portrait of Chancellor Mathews is mentioned in *The Knickerbocker* for December, 1839: "We have already alluded to the commencement of a very large full-length portrait of the Rev. Dr. Matthews, late Chancellor of New-York University, by Mr. C[ephas] Giovanni Thompson, whose rooms are in that institution. The picture is now complete; and it affords us sincere pleasure to say, that it is every way worth the artist's increasing reputation. The presence of the chancellor is noble and imposing. He stands in his robes of office, with one hand resting upon an elaborately wrought table, with a richly-colored covering; and the other holding gracefully his official cap. Through a fine vista on the left, is seen the Gothic front of the University, the opening to which is a rich marble arch, corresponding with the building itself; upon which, through an oriel window above, 'streams the many-colored light,' with a most natural and beautiful effect. The likeness is *perfect:* we never saw a better. . . ." Thompson had exhibited the previous year a portrait of "J. Wayland, President of Brown University" and was later to show "Head of W. W. Longfellow" owned by "Professor Longfellow," and portraits of William Cullen Bryant, Henry T. Tuckerman, Charles Fenno Hoffman, and John Keese, among others, all listed from the University Building address. Though Mathews was no longer Chancellor when the Society came to University Building, he was Councillor from 1830 to 1847, and so had half a dozen years of connection with the University while the Society was there.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN (1787–1862)

Theodore Frelinghuysen, the second Chancellor, came to the University at the age of 52 from New Jersey where he had been Attorney General of the State (1817–1828) and their United States Senator (1828-1835). Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken and Professor Ernest G. Sihler, whose detailed history in the 2-volume *New York University* (1901) is especially valuable for biographical data and anecdote, say that in the Senate he was a "consistent defender of the Whig policies represented and advocated by Henry Clay." And it was during Freylinghuysen's Chancellorship in the summer and fall of 1844 that he was nominated for Vice President on the Whig ticket to run with Henry Clay. "The annals of American history tell us," say MacCracken and Sihler, "that Polk and Dallas were elected, and not Clay and Freylinghuysen. But it seems that the equanimity of the second Chancellor remained unruffled by the decision of the ballots. In that entire fall he regularly took his seat at Faculty meetings." His portrait is in the collection of New York University.

ISAAC FERRIS (1798–1873)

Isaac Ferris was born in New York City in 1798 and was graduated from Columbia College in 1816. After studying at the Seminary of the Reformed Church in America at New Brunswick, New Jersey, he was ordained a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church; from 1824 to 1836 he was a pastor in Albany and in 1836 accepted a call to the Market Street Reformed Church in New York City. In 1839 he organized the Rutgers Female Institute, of which he became the first president and under whose guidance it came to be the foremost school in New York for the education of young women. On November 24, 1852, Ferris was nominated by the faculty to be Chancellor of New York University, and on January 5, 1853, was duly elected, serving till his resignation on July 18, 1870. Three years later—in 1873 -he died. Of him the Rev. Dr. Edward Abbot of the class of 1860 wrote: ". . . the grandest, most majestic specimen of the physical man whom I ever saw or expect ever to see. . . ." His portrait, in the collections of the University, is signed and dated: "D[aniel] Huntington, 1861."

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY FROM THE CHANCELLOR'S HOUSE, 1850
Colored lithograph by Henry Hoff
The New-York Historical Society

This view of the University building is from the steps of No. 5 Washington Square, which was originally built by General James Tallmadge, a founder of the University and President of the Council from 1834 to 1846. The house, of which a column of the portico shows at the left of the view, is now the University's "Chancellor's House," occupied by Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase. The view is one of a series of rare lithographic views published by Henry Hoff, and Hoff & Bloede in 1850 under the title: "The Empire City of New York, Twenty Beautiful Colored Views, of the most remarkable and prettiest places, buildings, and streets of New York and Brooklyn." The University is the only educational institution represented.

what no mortal men could conceivably by design and premeditation ever have power to do. If 'the noblest study of mankind is man,' this temple of learning which they built offers unexampled advantages for studying him most nobly. From its towers, whoever possesses 'the vision and the faculty divine' may clearly overlook the universe. Like as a London cabman looketh with critical and impersonal interest upon the tendered coin which represents no more than his legal fare, so here the philosophic

observer may hold at arm's length, as if it were no possible concern of his, that mysterious gift called Life. If America is indeed distinctively a land of liberty, that place in it where the quality reaches its highest development ought specially to interest the foreign visitor. Thus, though the 'Chancellor' of twenty-five years ago had no possible conception of it, there was a certain poetic appropriateness in forcing the future King of England to do his earliest homage in America at what seems to me the most sacred shrine in the habitable globe because it is the chosen abode of Freedom. My pen may not have had power to paint all its peculiarities with a graphic touch; but I am sure that they deserve such painting."

Referring to the first decade of the University building, Bagg says: ". . . Neither Harvard nor Yale possessed at that period a single building which could claim any architectural attribute beyond what attaches to a rectangular pile of red bricks (or of white stone—for Harvard had one such structure); and though Princeton could point with pride to the brown sandstone front of Nassau Hall, against which Washington fired his cannon,—and which was, when erected in 1756, 'the finest building between New York and Philadelphia'—the first really massive and imposing collegiate pile put up on this continent was that of the New York University. It was one of the very largest, if not the largest, of all the big buildings then to be found within the limits of America's biggest city; and marvelous as has been the growth of that city within the intermediate half-century, there are not many of its monster buildings of to-day which cover a greater superficial area or make a greater impression upon the memory of the casual passer-by."

Bagg's numerous pungent references and descriptions include his introduction to a student account of the visit, long before Bagg's residence in the building, of the future King of England, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales:

". . . The following report of the ceremonial was published soon afterwards in the students' *Quarterly Magazine*, and was

reprinted as a curiosity in its issue of October, 1878, from which I now quote it. The story has an independent interest to home readers, as throwing a strong side-light on the simplicity of social manners and customs in that remote era 'before the war.' Except the cemetery at Greenwood, and the prisons on Blackwell's Island, it seems that the chapel of the University was the only show-place the city then had for the entertainment of distinguished visitors whom it was desirable to impress with an idea of the grandeur and superiority of things metropolitan:

"'When the royal visitor arrived in New York he was immediately besieged with numberless invitations to visit our public institutions. But few of these, of course, could be honored with a second thought, owing to want of time; but that of Chancellor Ferris was promptly accepted, and the honor of his first visit in this city was awarded to our University. As soon as the Prince had signified his acceptance, a plan of reception was adopted, and Professor Wedgwood, then at the head of the Law Faculty, appointed to carry it into effect, assisted by the students in the collegiate department. The visit was to take place on Friday, October 12, 1860, at half-past ten A.M., and the Prince was to be received in the large chapel. This chapel, rising through three stories of the building, had a capacity for comfortably seating twelve hundred persons, and its rich ornamentation and beautiful windows gave it a very venerable appearance, quite in contrast to the small chapel in which we now worship every morning. Invitations were issued to the wives and daughters of the professors and members of the council, and to the mothers, sisters and "lady friends" of the students, and a stage was erected sufficiently large to accommodate the Prince and his suite, the officers of the University, and other invited guests.

"'On the morning of the appointed day, long before the arrival of the Prince, the chapel was densely filled with as brilliant and fascinating an audience as ever assembled within its walls. The council, professors, and judges of the courts assembled in the Chancellor's room; while the students, arrayed in their college

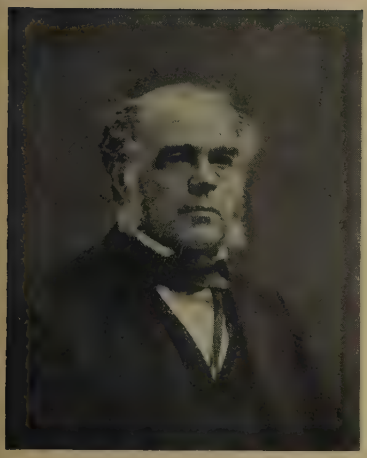
gowns, and wearing the insignia of their various societies, were arranged in double columns from the sidewalk along the various halls through which the Prince was to pass in his visit to the several departments of the University. The Prince and his suite left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at half-past ten o'clock and drove rapidly down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, where a fine view of the University Building at the head of the Square was presented to them. Alighting at the main entrance on University Place, the Prince was met by Prof. Wedgwood, and conducted up the marble stairway to the main hall, where he was received by Chancellor Ferris in his official robes. Arm in arm the Chancellor and the English student proceeded to the large chapel, followed by Lord Lyons, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germains, General Bruce, the British Consul Archibald, and other members of the Prince's suite, with the officers of the University and the judges of the several courts. As the procession passed along through the lines of students to the chapel, the Prince was greeted with the utmost respect and deference. As he entered the chapel, the band struck up England's national anthem, and the whole audience rose to receive the Prince, and greeted him with the waving of handkerchiefs and half-suppressed words of welcome. The procession, led by the venerable Chancellor and the young Prince, ascended the platform and passed to the places assigned to them. The Prince, with his suite, took a position on one side of the platform, and the council, professors and invited guests occupied the other side. A short consultation was then held, at the termination of which a signal was given, the music ceased, and the audience was hushed to profound silence, while the Chancellor pronounced an address of welcome. The Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons had each expressed a wish to meet on the occasion of their visit three of the professors, who were personally known to them, and who had attained a European celebrity—Prof. Valentine Mott, at that time acknowledged to be the first surgeon in America; Prof. John W. Draper, who first applied photography to the taking of portraits from life, and in his

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE (1791–1872)
Professor of Fine Arts, 1832–72
Crayon and watercolor by C. Brady
The New-York Historical Society

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D. (1785–1865)
Professor of Surgery, 1841–47
By Henry Inman
Courtesy, New York Hospital

room in the University Building made the first picture of the human face by the light of the sun; and Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, who invented the electro-magnetic telegraph, and performed his first successful experiment within the walls of N. Y. U. Accordingly they were now specially introduced, and Prof. Morse expressed his most hearty thanks for the kind attention shown him by the Duke of Newcastle on his first visit to London with his infant telegraph.

"'A neatly engrossed copy of the Chancellor's address, with the resolutions previously adopted by the council, was then presented to the Prince, who received the same and made an appropriate reply. The Chancellor then presented to the Prince the members of the council, the professors of the several Faculties, the judges of the courts, and the ladies. The Prince mingled freely with the gentlemen upon the platform for some time, and then, taking the arm of the Chancellor, he left the chapel and passed into the law Library and lecture-room. Here he noticed a large



JOHN W. DRAPER (1811–1882)
Professor of Chemistry and Physiology
Artotype by E. Bierstadt, N. Y.
The New-York Historical Society

DOROTHY CATHERINE DRAPER, 1840
First Sunlight Photo of Human Face
By her brother, Prof. Draper,
on the roof of University building

number of valuable books presented to the University by King William IV. and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, among which are the entire publications of the Record Commissioners. Mr. John Taylor Johnston's gift, a complete modern law library, seemed to attract special attention. From the law library the Prince was conducted to the council chamber, and thence to the marble stairway, where the Chancellor took leave of his royal guest. As the Prince and his suite entered their carriages, the students formed in front, and, joined by thousands of spectators there assembled, gave three times three hearty cheers for the Oxford student.'"

The last personal link between The New-York Historical Society and the old University building was the distinguished President-Emeritus of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who was elected an Honorary Member of the Society in 1947. Sixty years before, in the winter of 1887–1888, twenty-

five-year-old Dr. Butler, who had qualified for his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia in 1884, frequented the old building at Washington Square as a lecturer in New York University under Jerome Allen (Amherst, Class of 1851), the newly appointed Professor of Pedagogy.

Dr. Butler, to quote Jones, "shortly afterward organized the New York College for the Training of Teachers at No. 9 University Place," a few doors north of the University building, "and withdrew from his connection with New York University."

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER (1862–1947)
Last personal link between the Society and University Building
Portrait by DeWitt M. Lockman, 1932
Painted from life for The New-York Historical Society

SOURCES

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IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

By the REPRESENTATIVES of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security.—Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; given his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation and Tyranny, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited Domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER *and in* BEHALF *of the* CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

ATTEST.
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

NEW-YORK: Printed by HUGH GAINE, in Hanover-Square.

THE UNIQUE *DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE* PRINTED BY HUGH GAINE

by R. W. G. Vail

ONE OF THE MOST dramatic moments in New York City's history was when the dusty post rider from Philadelphia spurred his tired horse up from the ferry with the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence a day or two earlier at the nation's capital. John Hancock had affixed his signature on July 4th (the engrossed copy was not signed by the delegates until August 2d) and it was immediately put into the hands of John Dunlap, the local printer, who spent all night putting it into type so that broadside copies would be ready for distribution by Congress the next day (our Society has one of these original broadsides).

On the sixth the post rider set out for New York and the east, with his saddlebags stuffed with copies of the momentous document for distribution in the state capitals and principal cities along his route. He had a letter from Hancock to the New York Provincial Congress then sitting at White Plains which urged the members to ratify the Declaration and see to its wide distribution. The post rider probably paused in the City long enough to leave copies for the use of the local printers and then hurried on to White Plains. John Holt, the Patriot printer of the *New York Journal* promptly issued the Declaration in his newspaper for July 11, 1776, and also as a broadside, at least two copies of which have survived. Hugh Gaine, publisher of the *New York Gazette*, who was later to turn Tory, also issued it in the same form, for it was spot news which could not wait for the next issues of the local papers.

It must have greatly heartened the Provincial Congress at White Plains to learn that a united and independent nation stood

back of them, for the situation of the local Patriots was extremely perilous. The British fleet and army had just arrived from Boston and lay at anchor in the outer harbor of New York from which they were to land on August 22d and drive Washington's little army out of the city. Everyone was apprehensive over the prospect of matching the country's patriotic determination and love of liberty against the might of the mother country. So the post rider brought good news and the Provincial Congress promptly, on July 9th, ratified the Declaration and instructed its printer, Holt, to issue his broadside containing the Declaration and, at the head of it, the resolution of the local legislature endorsing it. Two copies of this edition have survived, one in the Henry E. Huntington Library and the other in the New York Public Library.

July 9th was a great day in New York City, for the news of the country's freedom spread quickly, to the delight of the Patriots and the apprehension of the Tories, who promptly began leaving town. That evening at six o'clock the Declaration was read to the troops stationed where our present City Hall stands. They were drawn up in a great hollow square with Washington on horseback in its center and accompanied by an aid who read the famous document, followed by three hearty cheers by the troops. Reporting the event to John Hancock, Washington said: "Agreeably to the request of Congress, I caused the Declaration to be proclaimed before all the army under my immediate command; and have the pleasure to inform them, that the measure seemed to have their most hearty assent; the expressions and behavior, both of officers and men, testifying their warmest approbation of it."

That night must have been a lively one for the staid little seaport city, for the soldiers and Patriots celebrated by pulling down the lead statue of George III on Bowling Green so that it might be melted into bullets with which to fight the lobster-backs. Several pieces of the statue which were not used for bullets, its marble base, and the bullet mould used on that occasion are now in our

READING THE DECLARATION BEFORE WASHINGTON'S ARMY

New York, July 9, 1776

By Howard Pyle

Harper's Magazine, July 1892

museum. The official reading of the Declaration to the citizens took place at the City Hall on Wall Street on the eighteenth, at which time the coat of arms of George III was removed from the building and burned. Shortly after, all emblems of royalty (save the three feathers of the Prince of Wales which still surmount the pulpit of St. Paul's) were removed from the city, for we had become a free and independent nation and could no longer bear to look upon the badges of our former servitude.

Until a few years ago it was not known that Hugh Gaine as well as John Holt had printed a broadside of the Declaration of Independence here in New York in 1776, but a fine copy turned up in England, found its way into one of the New York auction rooms where it was bought by one of the members of our official Board, Mr. Lucius Wilmerding, who has now presented this unique and important document to our Library, where it forms an interesting contrast to the Loyalist document which we secured last year, the Tory Declaration of Dependence.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Lake Okeechobee, Wellspring of the Everglades. By Alfred Jackson Hanna and Kathryn Abbey Hanna. In "The American Lake Series" edited by Milo M. Quaife. (Indianapolis and New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1948. 379 pages, biblio., index, illus., maps. $4.00.)

There have been more books written on Florida during the past few years than the number of her old sugar mills, Spanish missions, and rattlesnakes combined. The fiction end has been well kept up by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, James Branch Cabell, Edith Pope, *et al.*, and the historical end by the Hannas, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Edward W. Lawson, and a host of others.

The subject of this review is *Lake Okeechobee* by Alfred Jackson and Kathryn Abbey Hanna—two of the foremost historians of the State and, by the same token, the ablest educators. Its publication at this time is particularly justified by the interest being shown in the locality, the hazy knowledge we all have of the Lake, and the clear way each chapter stands on its own bottom, revealing a thoroughness of research heartening to the scholar.

First comes the Indian occupancy: The Hannas describe the Calusa tribe, who built their dwellings, hunted, and fished around Lake Okeechobee, as hostile to the Spanish; when Ponce de Leon in 1521 attempted a Florida settlement with some two hundred men, missionaries, domestic animals, and farm equipment, the Calusa attack on the expedition was so furious that Ponce had to abandon the project and return to Havana fatally wounded. And so with the Spanish ousted the Calusa resumed his easy way of life, varying it occasionally to pick up a shipwrecked sailor and make a slave of him. One such, Hernando Fontaneda, after seventeen years' captivity, escaped, got back to Spain somehow, and told of a large lake called Mayaimi on which "are many towns, of thirty or forty inhabitants each," and as to the habits of the Calusa: "The men go naked, and the women dress in . . . a kind of palm-leaf, split and woven." This was the first account of Lake Okeechobee.

The Calusa and the Spaniard were not always to remain at odds, however: Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, appointed by Philip II of Spain, took care of that. He founded St. Augustine in 1565 and after murdering five hundred Frenchmen—Protestant swine—thought he would look up Carlos, chief of the Calusa who had been so discourteous to Ponce de Leon. According to the Hannas, "before Menéndez the much-feared Carlos so unbent as to return several enslaved Spaniards as well as several thousand ducats." Menéndez had other ways with him too, because, after marrying the chief's sister for a night, he converted the whole Calusa tribe to Christianity. No mention of his searching for any Fountain of Youth.

After this, things settled down around the Lake and nothing happened until the Seminole War. The battle of Lake Okeechobee, fought on Christmas Day 1837, although rated a victory for Federal troops, cost them twenty-six killed and 112 wounded to the Indians' twelve killed and ten wounded. Here General Zachary Taylor got his nickname of "Old Rough and Ready," treating the Indians "in the roughest way and in the readiest manner." He was the man who offered a premium for the killing of Seminoles—so much for warriors—women and children half price.

The next phase has to do with the Civil War. Except for the efforts of cattle-raisers in the region, the Confederacy would have been in a bad way. They kept it alive but when Lee surrendered most people were glad it was over. Cattle-raising, however, had become an important industry; land was plentiful, cost of production was low, no industry required less care, and "herds fed on the open ranges of the public domain." The cowboy's chief weapon was a whip of braided buckskin, twelve to eighteen feet long, fastened to a handle, say, of twelve inches; an expert "could curl the whip around the neck of the friskiest calf or lay open a strip on the side of the wildest steer." The crack of this whip could be heard a great distance and is responsible for the term "crackers" applied to native Floridians. The chapter entitled "Gold on the Hoof" tells the story of the cattle trade with Cuba after the War. Three steers sold for two ounces of gold which in turn provided the capital for local banks and numerous commercial enterprises from Tampa south.

How many men walking up Disston Avenue in St. Petersburg know where it got its name? Or that Governor Bloxham on May 30, 1881, "reported the glad tidings that 4,000,000 acres at twenty-five cents per acre had been sold" to Hamilton Disston, a young sawmaker of Philadelphia? This tract extended from Duval and St. Johns Counties in the north, down the middle of the State to Lake Okeechobee, and was quite different from the Everglades, about which, in the chapter entitled "Land by the Gallon," the Hannas quote one purchaser as having said: "I have bought land by the acre, I have bought land by the foot: but, by God, I have never before bought land by the gallon."

Steamboats began to operate on the Lake about 1883, promoted by the Disston interests. The first boat was the *Bertha Lee*, a wood-burning stern-wheeler from the Ohio. She was followed by quite a flotilla, used to market sugar and rice with which the Disston people were experimenting. The best-known skipper was Clay Johnson, whose fame sprang from his "jovial disposition and the authenticity as well as the eloquence of his profanity." Captain Johnson was not infrequently at cross purposes with the Almighty over the subject of winds but after letting go a volley of oaths he usually dominated nature and the elements.

Ambitious promoters hoped to build a metropolis on Lake Okeechobee

and there was even talk of its superseding Tallahassee as the capital of the State. This dream prompted Dr. Anna Darrow, who had come down from the North with her doctor husband, to offer a tract of land for the new capitol. Maybe a little Hanna story about this couple won't be amiss: They were identified as "Dr. Anner" and "Mr. Dr. Anner," and "Dr. Anner" was the "Squaw Doc" to the Indians. During a measles epidemic, "Dr. Anner" informed a patient that she thought he was immune, later he aired his grievance in town: "Dr. Anner," he said, "thinks I'm a mule."

In the chapter "Catfish by the Seine," the town's population was increased by large groups of barefoot fishermen looking for relaxation; another group was composed of cowboys from the ranches and, "human nature being what it is," there were conflicts, so that before long Okeechobee "basked in the glory of being the roughest, toughest town east of the Mississippi."

"The Saga of Pogy Bill," "Land of the Red, White and Black," "The Ashley Gang," "Hell and High Water," are chapter headings giving you an idea of what is in store—pioneer figures, followed by solid businessmen with vision, many of whom the Hannas knew firsthand and from whom they got information obtainable nowhere else. No other two people could have done so masterly a job—painstaking, accurate, humorous. The State of Florida is under great obligation to Alfred Jackson and Kathryn Abbey Hanna.

Ormond Beach, Florida GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE

Charles Willson Peale. Volume I: Early Life (1741–1790). Volume II: Later Life (1790–1847). By CHARLES COLEMAN SELLERS. (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1947. Vol. I: xiv + 293 pages, illus., index. Vol. II: xii + 468 pages, illus., biblio., index. $5.00 per volume.)

Published primarily as a scholarly study of an important figure in America's cultural history, this book achieves triumphantly not only that objective but several other objectives as well. Due to the various and unusual talents of its author, it presents a fascinating picture of a period in our national life and thought. It is a biography not only of its hero, but also of a large and important family group. And it is a literary achievement that will delight connoisseurs of writing.

Mr. Sellers could hardly have found a more rewarding subject than Charles Willson Peale. To begin with, the painter was one of those lovable, picturesque, and eccentric creatures who are a godsend to the biographer. All his activities were accomplished with an unself-conscious enthusiasm, a childish glee, which again and again inspires in the

reader an affectionate smile. As Mr. Sellers makes very clear, nothing that Peale ever did was dull.

Peale played important roles on many stages. He was a portrait painter of great charm and skill, not comparable perhaps with Copley and Stuart, yet at the very head of the second rank. The only important American artist to weather the Revolution on these shores, he was a major link in the continuity of American painting. He painted for more than sixty years, and the continual evolution of his style brought up again and again, until the very moment of his death, new excitements and excellences. His portraits have, in addition to their esthetic virtues, great historic value, since they constitute the most complete picture gallery of the founders of our nation.

In middle life, Peale became an enthusiast for natural history. He founded in Philadelphia America's first scientific museum. Mr. Sellers tells brilliantly the history of this institution, showing us how Peale felt little change in occupation when he moved from painting objects to preserving and displaying them. Using his artistic skills for new ends, Peale developed display techniques a century ahead of their time. As Mr. Sellers points out, the painter was always more of a showman than a scientist, yet the impact of Peale's Museum on American science was tremendous.

By defining Peale's intellectual position in relation to the dominant deism of his generation, Mr. Sellers has shown how all his various activities sprang from a single consistent source. For Peale was in addition to painter and scientist, a Revolutionary soldier, a Jeffersonian political leader, a showman in innumerable directions, an inventor, a medical theorist, and a scientific farmer.

Peale was also the father of a large brood of children, many of them important in their own rights as painters or naturalists. From this book we learn much about the entire Peale group—including the family of his brother James—during the long lifetime of the patriarch. The volumes are invaluable to students of almost any aspect of American life from the 1760's through the 1820's, for most of the major figures of the time walk their pages.

Even the most sumptuous feast has its limits: you are not likely to be served both frogs' legs and humming birds' wings. Thus there are some matters that do not primarily concern Mr. Sellers. Although Peale's paintings are often described and illustrated, the author does not attempt connoisseurship; he tells the history of the pictures and leaves evaluation to others. Furthermore, the checklist of Peale's paintings on which Mr. Sellers has been working for some years is to be published separately.

These volumes are based to a large extent on a family collection of documents, one of the most important reservoirs of information on the early cultural history of our nation. A descendant of the artist, Mr.

Sellers has with great generosity given the Peale papers to the American Philosophical Society. Having said this, we must add that the work contains none of the faults usual in biographies written by descendants; the author has taken a completely nonpartisan point of view towards his fascinating ancestor.

The first volume of this biography was published in 1939 by Feather and Good, Hebron, Conn. It has been reissued by the American Philosophical Society in a uniform binding with the second volume, which is entirely new. The completed work is a monumental and yet charming contribution to American biography and cultural history. For generations, scholars will be thumbing its pages, and it is to be hoped that the general serious reader will not be kept by its imposing exterior from enjoying this book about our forebears which is as delightful as it is sound.

New York City JAMES THOMAS FLEXNER

Treasury of American Drawings. By CHARLES E. SLATKIN and REGINA SHOOLMAN. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1947. xvii + 35 pages, + 163 reproductions. $7.50.)

Traditionally an art book should have certain features such as acknowledgments, text, illustrations with a list or catalogue, bibliography, and index. This book has most of the necessary components but lacks the bibliography and index. But without stopping to find fault with the mere lack of conventional form, it is more important to say in a positive manner exactly what the book does give us. Primarily it is a picture book which contains 163 illustrations covering a period of nearly three hundred years, from 1650 to the present time. It is interesting to note that the illustrations are drawn from public collections and from the stocks of various dealers. Private collections have not been used and we wonder if they were investigated or whether the authors found such a wealth of material in the public collections that there was no need to go farther afield. Some of the more repetitious credit lines appearing under the illustrations are: Addison Gallery of American Art, Fogg Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New-York Historical Society, and the Whitney Museum of American Art.

The thirty-five pages of text, subdivided into various chapter headings, are a great disappointment, for they do not relate specifically to the drawings selected. Instead of definite information and critical comment, all we have is a vague historical commentary on the history of American art with some anecdotal information on the artists thrown in. Should we not be told who the major American draughtsmen are? and where to find the

best of their work? and what museums or historical societies possess the greatest accumulations of American drawings? Surely the authors must have been well aware of the holdings in American drawings of the United States National Museum, or what can be seen at the Brooklyn Museum, or of the great mass of material at Cooper Union. The student seeking such information will have to go out on his own and discover for himself what "treasures" are held by our great public art institutions.

The importance of American drawings has never been denied but it has, for the most part, been overlooked by the art historian. Only specialists in the field of iconography and a few authors of monographs on the major figures in the history of American art have stopped to examine and publish drawings. This is the first time that such a large and varied selection of American drawings has appeared in print. The authors call it a *Treasury* which is, practically speaking, the same thing as an anthology and therefore subject to the same severe type of criticism that all anthologies must endure. Every well-informed person who goes through this book will be critical of the authors' selection according to his own particular tastes and periods of interest. The less a person knows about the history of American art in general and about drawing in particular, the less critical he will be. Such a book, well printed and well illustrated, will have a popular audience indeed.

Old Print Shop MARY BARTLETT COWDREY

The Great War for the Empire: The Years of Defeat, 1754-1757. By LAWRENCE HENRY GIPSON. [Vol. VI of his "The British Empire before the American Revolution."] (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. xxvii + 426 + xxxviii pages + 21 maps and plans. $7.50.)

Lawrence Henry Gipson's *The Great War for the Empire: The Years of Defeat 1754–1757* deals with the early defeats of the English in the French and Indian Wars of 1754–1763 and also the conflict between the French and the English on the continent of Europe.

During the first trying years of the Seven Years War France was gaining territory in the West, in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania; on the other hand, England had gained control over the Acadians in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

When the English moved the Acadians to the United States and France, an attempt was made to keep the Acadian families intact but in many cases families were scattered. The idea of transporting the Acadians was not a happy one. Wherever they were sent, they were an expense to the Colonies. Georgia practically refused to accept them and shipped them north to New York and Boston. At New York they don't seem to

have been wanted and were either encouraged or allowed to make their way to the French at Crown Point. Massachusetts, on the other hand, accepted them and tried to work out a general theory of making use of them by indenturing the young people. But Massachusetts was too near New Brunswick not to tempt the Acadians to return to the French possession, and many of them did.

On the whole the transportation of the Acadians out of Nova Scotia was more than fifty percent a failure. The Canadians were like corks pushed down to the bottom of the bucket, which we can call the South. If restraint were removed, these corks rapidly sought the top of the bucket, the North. Very few remained where they were sent, in the United States or in France. If the French Acadians had been willing wholeheartedly to acknowledge the English sovereignty, they would probably have gotten better treatment. This they refused to do, being ill advised by their leaders. Among other things, they stubbornly refused to correspond with the English in the English language.

The results of the French victories in the West and the English victories in the East were empty.

In Europe George II was worried about his possessions in Hanover and absented himself from England to look after his fine buildings and palaces where he existed as an absolute monarch. When asked to return to England by his ministers, he tartly said, "There are enough kings in England without adding another."

Gipson then rather confuses the reader by skipping back twenty years to describe Marlborough's campaigns. In doing this the book becomes disjointed. He describes the complexities of England's theory of the balance of power, which she has continued to this day. The politics of this period, here described, are, to my mind, in advance of Gipson's subject and should have been put at the beginning of the book as a preface and not in this place. In brief, the politics of those days were like a game of Prisoners' Base where the players were first on one side and then on the other. As usual, in a condition of this kind, the Lowlands—Holland and Belgium—seemed to have received the brunt of the fighting. However, even Russia was drawn into the general conflict on the side of England.

Then the hurly-burly really began. The Prussians got ambitious to consolidate Germany, which feat was not accomplished until one hundred years later, but in their effort and attack against Austria they greatly perturbed England, more particularly King George and his ministers. England was drawn, at this time, into the European War.

Then Gipson again reverts to the start of his story where he abruptly ended to go back in history ten to twenty years to Marlborough's campaigns.

England had not yet very successfully gained a victory in America.

The main thing that she had so far accomplished in the Seven Years War was the gaining of the control of the sea power of the world which, for over a century, she continued to control until the United States became a power on the sea. It is interesting to note, although it isn't mentioned in this book, that nearly one hundred years later, in 1861 or thereabouts, the English were not adverse to aiding the American Confederate Government in building and arming privateers. This eliminated, to a great extent, her then-rising rival on the sea, America, and it took us, the United States, another fifty years to recover from this blow. One sometimes thinks that we ought to implore God to save us from our friends and allies.

The period of history described by Mr. Gipson in this volume is ineffectual and indecisive. One rather looks forward to his next volume in which he is going to treat of the ultimate victory of the English over the French and the establishment of English rule in North America.

New York City STUYVESANT FISH

Priscilla of Fall River. By ROGER WILLIAMS MCADAM. (New York: Stephen Daye Press, 1947. 224 pages, illus., biblio., index. $3.75.)

This is a welcome addition to the growing literature stimulated nostalgically by that vanishing Americanism, the river or coastal freight-and-passenger steamboat. *Priscilla of Fall River* strikes a different note in steamboatiana, being biographical and centered about one eminent vessel instead of narrating the history of an area or a line. Both *Priscilla* and her owner are "naturals." For ninety long years the Fall River Line was indeed "The People's Choice," run "for lovers, for children and for everybody," with "Mr. and Mrs. United States in the one dollar and two dollar rooms." Mr. McAdam makes this patently clear although perhaps overplaying the "Big Names" too much. As to *Priscilla* herself, commissioned June 25, 1894, she ranks with the all-time all-American greats in steamboat history.

"Pretty Prissie" she was, as well as "That old wagon . . . the lady of Long Island Sound." Not only a good-looker, she was built soundly—"Andrew Fletcher's Honor Ship." Readers will thrill to Mr. McAdam's account of her collision with *Powhatan* in 1902 and wonder how many hulls would have remained afloat after that grinding crash, while *Priscilla* whistled for help half the foggy night only a few miles off Newport without being heard there. The account of *Priscilla's* rescue of people from the *Boston*, after the latter's collision with the tanker *Swiftarrow*, is also a hair-raiser. Racing against her big brother *Commonwealth*, thirty years to a night after her celebrated brush with *City of Lowell*, Prissie

must have seemed a snarling, spitting she-cat, scrambling to succor helpless kittens, as she clawed frantically through fog and dark, whistle screaming, a bone in her teeth, dashing to "git thar the fustest."

Mr. McAdam's style has developed since *The Old Fall River Line*. *Priscilla* is less episodic, more coherent, with single incidents combined more skillfully into unified narrative. Yet the author's insistent reliance on the conversational method works two ways. While creating an atmosphere of pleasing informality entirely appropriate to such yarn-spinning as that about Jubilee Jim Fisk (who is handled, incidentally, with taste and justice), in other instances the dialogue seems too sentimental to ring true, and the bales of statistics thrust into Captain Abe Simmons' defunct and defenseless mouth strike the reader as unreal narrative and boring, even though the Captain "wrote 'em down right quick." Finally, to make New England mariners say "earl" for "oil," and "sperl," "sperled," and "terlet," smacks outrightly of the ridiculous. Such dialect stems straight from the "sidewalks of N' Yoik."

While *Priscilla of Fall River* seems substantially accurate, factually, as the reviewer (aided by the book's excellent index) found out for himself at the Baker Library, certain of Mr. McAdam's statements need qualification or amplification: (1) According to the "Special Priscilla Edition" of the *Fall River Line Journal* (1894), "Stanis Hoppé's new march, 'Queen of the Sound.'" was, indeed, "got up jest fur *Priscilla*." But Hoppé's march was not copyrighted until 1897, two years after Allie Williams' march or two-step of the same title was copyrighted and published, dedicated (with fine disregard of gender) to the New Haven Line's *Richard Peck*. Unfortunately Mr. McAdam does not mention or explain this apparent anomaly. (2) Several of the author's categorical assertions about the rescue of *Boston* and her people vary considerably from the contemporary and firsthand accounts in the New York *Herald-Tribune*, *Telegram and Evening Mail*, and *Evening World*, which the author either overlooked or ignored; so his version of this episode must be substantially discounted until these newspaper allegations are rebutted. (3) While the author properly points out many contributions made by the Company to safety at sea, he mentions only casually one of the very most important—the installation of "wireless telegraphy" in its vessels some five years before the marine world at large awoke to the indispensability of wireless. This pioneering obviously resulted from the *Priscilla-Powhatan* collision of 1902 (the author does not mention the ensuing litigation, "compromised by the Underwriters on the basis of mutual fault" after *Powhatan* had been libelled while in Erie Basin for repairs) and the *Plymouth-City of Taunton* collision of the following year. Yet the Line's house organ justified the installation of wireless solely as a convenience to passengers wishing to send or receive messages *en route*. (4) In his chapter on "The Living 'Fall River Line Journal,'" the author

alludes to the printed journal as "the oldest house organ in America," but fails to point out how dull it was, so that, until 1907 or 1908, a deadlier magazine of its kind never existed. This was due to stereotyped format, over-ponderance of advertisements, flat anecdotes, bad verse, worse jokes, too little appropriate matter (such as the excellent route-map, which Mr. McAdam should have included), and partly to two narrow-minded taboos: on stories about employees (no matter how colorful or courageous) and on mention of accidents. Even of the front-page news of the *Boston's* rescue, the *Journal* "never said a mumblin' word." (5) The author is guilty of over-emphasis when he characterizes the sit-down strike of 1937 unqualifiedly as the "death-blow" of the Line. True, the strike did break the camel's back, but only because the camel already had been grossly overloaded. While Mr. McAdam does mention other contributing factors, he fails to summarize the situation adequately. For a concise and properly balanced summary we must go rather to Alvin F. Harlow's *Steelways of New England:* "The Fall River Line ceased to be profitable and its fate was balanced on a razor edge when, in 1937, a strike of employees precipitated the end." And finally, (6) Prissie's last meeting with her big brother *Commonwealth* was not, as the author says, "at 12:36 A.M., July 13, 1937" (p. 203), but, as the photograph reproduced opposite p. 217 proves, "at the Baltimore wreckers, 1938."

The illustrations could be improved. Pictures of *Priscilla*'s stern-carvings and purser's window are appropriate, as is most of the material included. But there is too little non-photographic matter—none of *Priscilla* herself save the stiffly architectural frontispiece (by Currier & Ives) and the chapter-head vignettes. Yet several artistic, non-photographic pictures of Prissie exist. Wallace Randall's stunning painting of *Puritan* is well worth inserting. But utterly incomprehensible is the relegation of the same artist's canvas of the heroine herself to the jacket alone—where it appears in a botch job, at that. Pansing's painting is also left out.

The last chapter is a restrained and dignified threnody, the text rising to an unwonted lyric beauty pointed by accounts of a series of coincidences. How deep was the grief of the forlorn boat-lovers as *Priscilla*, now merely a "dark, shapeless bulk between the bow and stern running lights," moved out in tow towards Point Judith for the last time. The Fall River boats had for generations carried on, up and down their salty beat, winter and summer, through fair weather and foul, quietly, unostentatiously, surely, safely. Plying the same waters in which frightful disasters had overwhelmed other boats—*Lexington*, *Atlantic*, *City of New London*, *Metis*, *Narragansett*, *General Slocum*, *Larchmont*—the Fall River liners lost, by accident, just one passenger in ninety years—a record approached only by the Cunard Line prior to the torpedoing of *Lusitania*. *Priscilla* and the rest had been afire, in collision, aground; yet only one—the wooden *Bristol*—was lost, and without human casualities, burned at

her dock in 1889. Small wonder thousands mourned when these boats quit the stage—beloved, revered, regretted. Mr. McAdam has caught the mood of all this splendidly.

Sand Brook, New Jersey THOMAS A. LARREMORE

American Clocks & Clockmakers. By CARL W. DREPPERD. (Garden City: Doubleday and Co., 1947. 312 pages, illus., biblio. $4.00.

Carl W. Drepperd's *American Clocks & Clockmakers* is an interesting and informative story of American clocks, of the people who made them, and of what they looked like from the days when skilled artisans produced, by hand, a few at a time to the mid-19th century when clocks were created by thousands in mass-production.

There have been more exhaustive studies of special phases of American clockmaking, such as Edward E. Chandlee's scholarly *Six Quaker Clockmakers*, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Penrose R. Hoopes' *Connecticut Clockmakers in the Eighteenth Century*. Drepperd's purpose, however, is to present the broad picture of clockmaking in America, and in this he ably brings together much pertinent information and many helpful suggestions and hints on how to date the age of clocks and how to spot fakes and reproductions. As he says (p. 50): "The details of clockmaking down through the years constitute a history filled with items of complex nature. We must either deal with that history generally, or make a study of the work of every clockmaker of record."

Drepperd has prefaced his main theme with a background chapter on the use of timekeeping instruments in ancient Sumaria, Egypt, China, in the Cycladic Greek Islands, in the Roman world, and by the civilizations of the Incas, Aztecs, and Mayans. He discusses the use of stars, sundials, the sand glass, the medieval "horloge," the first mechanical weight-driven time machine credited to the monk Gerbert in 990 A.D. (and also to other men in 510, 612, and 850 A.D.), and he then traces the development of clockmaking mechanisms and principles to the time of the colonization of the eastern seaboard of the American continent.

Insofar as American clocks are concerned, Drepperd concentrates his main emphasis on the clocks which were first used and later produced in the original thirteen colonies by the versatile clockmakers who were a combination of blacksmiths and brassworkers, casting experts and toolmakers, and patternmakers and engravers. He examines only briefly the clocks used in Canada and does not consider at all the clocks of Spain in the New World.

Inventories form the only link by which knowledge is to be had of early American clocks. The Dutch in New Netherland apparently used clocks from their European homeland. Sweden had her expert clock-

makers when she colonized the banks of the Delaware River, but there is no record of Swedish clockmakers at work in this country.

The major clock tradition in this country is of English origin. By 1631 English clockmakers in the Old World divorced themselves from their affiliation with the blacksmith's company and set up "The Masters, Wardens and Fellowship of the Art and Mystery of Clockmaking of the City of London." Though their jurisdiction apparently was confined to the English metropolis on the Thames and its suburbs, this company controlled the English clock trade, and the clocks made by these masters were the clocks used in New England, in Virginia, and in the South during the early years of settlement.

These clocks fall into two categories: first, spring-driven clocks which could be placed on mantels, tables, and other pieces of furniture; and secondly, weight-driven clocks with exposed weights and cords—or chains—which required wall brackets for the elevation of the clock to allow for the fall of the weight. Many spring- and weight-driven clocks had striking and alarm bells. From about the middle of the 17th century to the early 18th century they were often called "artificial timepieces."

The conversion of spring-driven clocks to the pendulum type did not begin until about 1675. The transition from bracket clocks to fully encased tall-case—or grandfather—clocks became general during the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702). Drepperd devotes an interesting chapter to tall-case clocks made during the period from 1680 to 1770, and—while explaining that the era was not the golden age of American clockmaking—he points out that it was the time when the clockmaking art was taught extensively to apprentices by masters from England, France, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the Palatinate.

Prior to 1700 the manufacture of clocks in America centered in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Tall-case clocks made between 1680 and 1770, the author states, have one common characteristic: the dials are of metal, usually brass, mostly with silvered time tracks and molded or cast cornerpieces. This forms a reliable guide for experts to judge the age of these clocks with more precision than by the wooden cases. He states that there is a tradition that clocks with brass dials are of pre-Revolutionary origin, but this is not quite so. The fancy brass dial with its silvered time track and molded and cast cornerpieces did go out of fashion about 1770, but in its place came the brass dial with engraved numerals which lacked applied ornaments. Drepperd has compiled a very handy list to help identify the styles and dates of clocks made during the ninety years which followed 1680.

The majority of tall-case clocks made in America were manufactured between 1770 and 1840; and the cases, made by skilled cabinetmakers, reflected prevailing styles and often became a mixture of Chippendale, Adam, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, and the Directoire. A clockmaker's name

affixed to a clock did not necessarily mean that the finished product was the result of his own labor. Dials and cast parts were imported or purchased from fellow clockmakers or wholesalers, from jobbers or hardware dealers, or were made especially by founders. As Drepperd says, each clockmaker, "depending on where he worked and when, used the sources of supply available to him."

He carries the story to the period of mass-production which began in the opening years of the 19th century with Eli Terry and his Connecticut associates. He deals with the popular banjo clock, patented by Simon Willard in 1802, which continued in popularity for about half a century. He makes it clear, though, that Willard did not invent the banjo shape of the clock case; his contribution was to design and patent an accurate timepiece which he put into a banjo-shaped case.

Thenceforward, as the century progressed, the development of American clocks became a complexity of new ideas, new movements, new designs, and new clock cases. The Connecticut craftsmen were leaders in the field. Drepperd says about their clocks (pp. 130–31): "There have been collections of all different Connecticut clocks started from time to time by many courageous souls. Some have collected one thousand examples. Not a single one of them has ever felt he could say, 'at last I have every one.' Like buttons, Connecticut clocks of the period here considered exist in so many varieties, types, and minor styles that to say the number is infinite is almost permissible." Clockmaking in the little State bordering Long Island Sound between 1805 and 1855 was, Drepperd writes, "a three-ringed circus" and the "entire nation was on the market."

One of the principal assets of this well-written book is a valuable checklist of over 3,000 names of American clockmakers. To bring this up to date and to make it as complete as possible, old checklists have been reexamined, discrepancies have been remedied, and many previously unrecorded clockmakers have been discovered in old directories and other sources. Altogether, this list is invaluable to students of the clockmakers' art, though, in places, greater care might have been taken to verify the precise dates of activity of some of the clockmakers. This could have been done through a closer examination of old directories. This, however, is a minor criticism of the checklist which is a great step forward in our knowledge of American clockmakers. There is a seventeen-page glossary of clock nomenclature, and hundreds of photographs and illustrations of all types of clocks mentioned in the text.

The New-York Historical Society RICHARD J. KOKE

Jefferson the Virginian [Vol. I of "Jefferson and His Times"]. By Dumas Malone. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1948. xxi + 484 pages, biblio., index, illus. $6.00.)

There can be little doubt that Professor Malone is headed for a distinguished achievement in biography. What underlies and defines this first of a projected four-volume study are attributes which the author is not likely to lose: painstaking research combined with an enduring affection for Jefferson and for the qualities which made him so great an American.

"Comprehensive" is the word selected by the author to describe the scope of his work. This task requires a talent different from that which produced the brilliant clarity of Chinard's *Thomas Jefferson* or the passionate—too passionate—vividness of the studies of Claude Bowers. Exciting half-truths are outside Professor Malone's intention or natural inclination. He has assumed the higher role of synthesizer. The result must be a study which not only requires of the author a restrained use of comparatively unrestrained interpretations of isolated facets of a many-sided genius, but which also demands of the reader a greater patience and a willingness to end up with a deeper yet superficially less exciting understanding of the subject. One cannot call Professor Malone's Jefferson a personal acquaintance, but one sees clearly and confidently an historical personality.

There will be a temptation—*Time* has already yielded to it—to call this full-length portrait "academic." Even if one accepts the description, it is a little difficult to determine what better alternative exists for a work conceived on such a grand scale. Jefferson had no Boswell; and no contemporary of ours can, without putting his study in the realm of speculation, endow a biography with the kind of life which a contemporary of Jefferson could have given it. Perhaps the chance for a truly great study of Jefferson passed with the death of the last of his personal acquaintances. Probably the chance never existed, for Boswells are rarer even than great historians.

The modern writer has less than a perfect substitute for an armchair next to the object of his literary affection. He must immerse himself in what remains of an earlier age. Professor Malone has done just that. He has made extensive and judicious use of countless contemporary writings; he has trod on, even lived in, the land from which Jefferson arose; he shares the ideals which Jefferson passed on as his greatest heritage. If the author does not concoct imaginary conversations, if he conceives of thousands of known facts as a substitute for firsthand knowledge, his work is stronger for his honesty in accepting the necessary limitations that come with the passage of time. To deprecate his achievement as "academic" is something the equivalent of criticizing him for not writing like Emil Ludwig.

One can deal very briefly with the faults of the book. They are not large, and seem to consist primarily of omissions. We see Jefferson steadily and we see him whole, but the Virginia of the middle half of the 18th century is somewhat dim. For example, the pages could be more stained with the tobacco which was the economic life of the colony. The plantation society built on this crop has no sound until it chatters and plays in Governor Fauquier's drawing room. Untrained readers may have difficulty understanding why George Washington and a polite aristocracy became a group of revolutionists.

But pointing out minor deficiencies in such a generously conceived work is scarcely appropriate. These are small faults, for the path of Jefferson is always clear before us. It is a pleasure, at once intellectual and sentimental, to follow this path with the guidance of one whose judgment, taste, and principles are so appropriate for the task as are those of Professor Malone. Having accompanied the author through the years of Jefferson's adolescence to the early genius that produced the Declaration of Independence, and having faced with governor and author the period of tortuous uncertainty that saw Cornwallis triumphant, before he was prostrate, in Virginia, we wait expectantly and confidently to share with two such enlightened companions the fruits of Yorktown and the struggles of independence.

The New-York Historical Society DONALD SHEEHAN

Maya Explorer: John Lloyd Stephens and the Lost Cities of Central America and Yucatán. By VICTOR WOLFGANG VON HAGEN. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1947. xviii + 324 pages, plates, biblio., index. $5.00.)

John L. Stephens (1805–1852) was a well-known figure in the New York of a hundred years ago. Educated for the law at Columbia College and the Tapping Reeve Law School, there were times during his life when he played a role of some importance in state and national politics, but through his four widely read books he was known primarily as traveler and archaeologist.

Stephens began his travels in an excursion to Europe for his health in 1834, but his more than ordinary "yen" for out-of-the-way places and for the ruins of antiquity carried him on to Italy, Greece, Egypt, Arabia, and Russia, and he soon wrote the first two of his four "Incidents of Travel. . . ."

The second and more important period of Stephens's travels began in the year 1839 when he left on a diplomatic mission to the then-elusive government of Central America and also to investigate the few reports

then current of ruined cities to be found in the jungles of that area. Returning, he published in 1841 his *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan*, and after a second trip his *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan* in 1843. With these books Stephens had discovered the Maya and had laid the foundations for all later studies of Maya archaeology. His traveling companion was the artist, Frederick Catherwood, whose sketches of many of the Maya buildings and sculptures, added to Stephens's thorough and penetrating descriptions, made these books first-class archaeological reports which, after a hundred years, are still consulted by specialists for details on certain ruins.

The last colorful episode of Stephens's career was his work in Panama where he served as president of the company constructing the first railroad across the Isthmus. Even before it was finished, it accommodated many of those stampeding to California in the famous rush for gold.

Maya Explorer is written in the form of a biography of Stephens, but with emphasis on that portion of his life when he was concerned with studying what we now know as the Maya ruins. In fact, a good portion of the book consists of quotations or paraphrase of the more interesting portions of Stephens's own accounts, made more readable and understandable than the originals, perhaps, in being condensed and presented in the light of what we now know of Maya archaeology.

Of especial interest to those already acquainted with Stephens's writings will be those portions of this book which fill in the life of Stephens and present him in relation to the culture and men of his times. Mr. von Hagen has made an exhaustive search for materials and found them to be extraordinarily scant for a man of Stephens's prominence. He has used them well, however, and has presented us with a lively and informative account of a noteworthy man.

The American Museum of Natural History GORDON F. EKHOLM

Pictorial History of Princeton. Edited by WHEATON J. LANE. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1947. 200 pages, *c.* 500 collotype pictures, index. $6.00.)

This splendid example of picture-book editing and manufacturing should certainly please every Princeton alumnus. It also contains much of interest to anyone concerned with the cultural history of his country. There are portraits of all Princeton's presidents, 1747–1947, and of the faculty leaders, well-selected pictures of the buildings, campus views, landmarks and early memorabilia, of Princeton in war, of alumni reunions and Princeton anniversaries. The accompanying text is compact, specific, accurate, and satisfying. The faces of such historical notables as

Aaron Burr, Jonathan Edwards, James Madison, Oliver Ellsworth, Light-Horse Harry Lee, Benjamin Rush, Philip Freneau, Nicholas Biddle, remind us how much a great university influenced the wider community one and two hundred years ago, as well as today when the campus brings together, as the pictures show, such national figures as Eisenhower, Truman, and Hoover; not to mention the scientists, scholars, and others whose natural habitat is a university. The New-York Historical Society may take some pride in the fact that it was able to contribute several items to this fine book—among them the 1748 newspaper account of "the first Commencement of the College of *New Jersey*."

A Brief History of the Colonial Wars in America from 1607 to 1775. By Herbert Treadwell Wade. (New York: Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 1948. viii + 120 pages, illus., biblio., paper-covered. $1.00.)

This popular summary of the colonial wars in America, published "For the enlightenment of the present generation about the activities of the early American patriots before the Revolution," should serve a useful purpose in eliciting the interest of secondary-school students and the general public in the foundation period of American liberty and nationality. It is copiously illustrated with dramatic and often highly imaginative portrayals of the events discussed. The "List of Preferred Reading" will be helpful to teachers and students alike. Though necessarily sketchy, the text strikes an acceptable balance between background, interpretation, and narrative, and is factually accurate enough except for a few unfortunate typographical errors such as that which starts King William's War in 1659 (p. vii) and dates the Indian attack which precipitated Bacon's Rebellion 1696 (p. 26). The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York is to be congratulated on a reasonably priced gift book attractive both in content and appearance. Presentation copies are offered in lots of five copies in envelopes ready for mailing, without extra charge.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

Tuesday, April 6: "Yankee Whaling," an illustrated lecture for members and their friends by Captain Bob Danskin, and opening of a small exhibition of whaling implements and artifacts.

Wednesday, April 7: Installation of the Society's traveling school exhibit at Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn.

Saturdays, April 10 & 17: Illustrated lectures for the School Art League by A. J. Wall on "What Do You Know, New Yorker?"

Friday, April 30: Meeting of the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and showing of the film *18th Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia.*

Saturday, May 1: Illustrated lecture for the School Art League by Arthur B. Carlson on "Scoops by American News Artists."

Tuesday, May 4: Illustrated lecture for members and their friends by Mrs. Pauline Dakin Taft on "Social Life of the 1880's," followed by a private showing of the special exhibition of the same title which opened to the public the following day. A small display covering SUMMER RESORTS AND SPORTS OF THE 1880's was opened simultaneously. Both continued through June 7th.

Wednesday, May 5: Installation of the Society's traveling school exhibit at Forest Hills High School.

Saturday, May 8: Lecture for the School Art League by Minnie Rosenstein on "Fashion Trends from a Designer's Viewpoint," illustrated with fashion models.

Saturday, May 15: Illustrated lecture for the School Art League by Donald A. Shelley on "Audubon the Artist," followed by a gallery tour of the Audubon Collection.

Friday, May 28: Meeting of the New York Library Club. Opening of a special exhibition of RECENT ACCESSIONS, to remain through October 17th.

Sunday, May 30: Organ programs with Harold F. Nutzhorn at the console concluded for the summer.

Monday, June 7: Annual Strawberry Festival for members and guests: a program by Warren Lee Terry on "Gilbert and Sullivan in Song and Story," followed by refreshments in Dexter Hall and openings of a small special exhibit on GILBERT AND SULLIVAN and of a loan display of

EARLY AMERICAN PRESSED GLASS from the collection of Stuyvesant Fish.

Tuesday, June 22: Opening of the special exhibition PORTRAITS OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN PERSONALITIES BY ENIT KAUFMAN, to remain through September 15th.

Tuesday, June 29: Presentation of School Art League Annual Awards.

NOTE.—The Society's building will be closed on Sunday and Monday, July 4th and 5th, during the month of August, and on Labor Day, Monday, September 6th.

Staff activities were varied during the three months encompassed by this report. Miss Barck and Mr. Carlson represented the Society at a meeting of the Steamship Historical Society of America held at the Marine Museum, Mystic, Connecticut, May 22nd and 23rd. The last meeting for the season of the Museum Group of the Special Libraries Association was presided over by Miss Barck at the Asia Institute on April 7th, and Mr. Carlson was again chosen both National and Local Secretary of its Geography and Map Group, which held interesting meetings at the National Process Company's lithographic plant at Clifton, New Jersey, on April 21st and at the Lake Success headquarters of the United Nations on May 26th.

Mr. Shelley, on May 13th, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Esther Stevens Brazer Guild of Early American Decoration at Hartford, Connecticut, where he spoke on "Pennsylvania German Decoration." In addition to the account of the Society's Harvey Collection in the April *Quarterly*, Mr. Shelley contributed a feature article on "George Harvey, Atmospheric Painter" to the April issue of the *American Collector*. The July number of *Antiques Magazine* will carry an article by Mr. Shelley on two of the Society's most recent acquisitions: the portraits by Robert Edge Pine and Ralph Earl respectively of Mayor James Duane and Mrs. Duane. Mr. Shelley was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Museums Council of New York City at its annual meeting at the Brooklyn Museum on April 27th, and on May 17th he was re-elected Treasurer of The Athenaeum, an association of art historians connected with art museums and universities in the Greater New York area.

At an informal ceremony on May 20th, Mr. Koke received on behalf of the Society two War of 1812 cannons formerly used as gate posts in front of the Abeel Brothers' iron and steel warehouse at 190 South Street. The presentation was occasioned by the demolition of 288 buildings in an area between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges to make way for the Governor Alfred E. Smith Housing Project. The D. E. H. Demolition Company, Inc., and Meyer Gach and Son were the donors.

Miss Marting contributed an interesting article on "Alexander MacWhorter's Southern Adversities" to the March issue of the *Journal of The Presbyterian Historical Society*. On May 18th the local historians of the metropolitan area, Miss Barck representing the Society, met at City Hall and presented a print of that edifice to the Mayor in the person of Deputy Mayor John J. Bennett. Mr. Wall attended the annual convention of the American Association of Museums in Boston on May 27th, 28th, and 29th, and Miss Watkins and Mr. Carlson were present at the annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association in Washington, June 6th–11th.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ORDERS

Effective April 30th, a new policy concerning the granting of permission to reproduce photographs of objects owned by the Society was inaugurated. This requires that an application be filled out and signed by a representative of the publisher, promising a credit line directly beneath the reproduction and the presentation of at least one copy of the publication (if a periodical) to the Society for its files.

EARLY AMERICAN MAGAZINES INDEXED

THE Index to Early American Periodical Literature at New York University is now being reorganized with the help of a well-trained graduate assistant. American magazines, especially of a literary and cultural character, have been covered with reasonable thoroughness up to 1850, with a scattering of references after that date. There is much material of interest to those working in the field of American history. All communications should be addressed to the Director of the Libraries, New York University, Washington Square, New York. Those desiring to consult the Index in person should make arrangements in advance with the Director.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

LAP writing-desk which belonged to Ward McAllister (1827–1895); watercolor based on a photographic enlargement of "Rose Cottage," at the northwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, built about 1850 and demolished about 1895. *Gift of Mrs. Charles Adler (through Mr. Milton Bernstein).*

Album containing 26 carte-de-visite photographs of Civil War officers; also *Hayter's Church Music: A Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes* (Boston: 1863). *Gift of Miss Elizabeth T. Agnew.*

Tall-case grandfather clock made by Asa Whitney, active in New York 1798–1812; miniatures on ivory of *John Lawrence* (1732–1794) by Nathaniel Hone, 1756; *Mrs. John Lawrence* (Ann Burling) by Unidentified Artist; *Hannah Lawrence* (1758–1838), by Nathaniel Hone; and *Edeliza Rees* (1809–1831) by Unidentified Artist, *c.* 1829. *Gift of an Anonymous Donor.*

Oil portrait of *Lady Hamilton,* Scottish poetess, painted at Edinburgh in 1834 by John Woodhouse Audubon. *Gift of Miss Florence Audubon (daughter of the artist).*

Collection of 117 bills and receipts, 1800–52, the majority from New York City and Orange County, with 4 examples of wrapping paper used between 1800 and 1840; invitations to balls in Troy (1801) and Montgomery, New York (1815), and 4 broadside advertisements, 1842–71. *Gift of Mrs. J. Insley Blair.*

Colored photograph of Engine Company No. 76, taken by Alfred Dreyfous, Honorary Battalion Chief of the New York Fire Department, in October 1913. *Gift of Mr. Russell V. Bleecker.*

British cannon ball, stamped with the "broad arrow," excavated about 1890 near 163d Street and Broadway. *Gift of Mrs. Carolyn Bloomer.*

Four oil paintings by William R. Miller: *Woodland Creek in Moonlight* (1883), *Horse and Cart on Woodland Road* (1878), *Log Cabin in Woods* (1871), and *Moonlight Scene* (1888). *Gift of Mr. R. Reid Coleman.*

Correspondence (5 volumes) of the donor's father, Hon. James Pierpont Davenport, as assistant special deputy register of New York County, 1912–16, with memoranda about streets and lots in New York City; collection of data about the Torrens Law, gathered by the donor's father; map, compiled for Stokes' *Iconography of Manhattan Island,* of the Dutch land grants superimposed on a modern street map of New York City, and 19 mounted newspaper cartoons by Rollin Kirby. *Gift of Mr. Pierrepont Davenport.*

Oil paintings by George Harvey of a *View Near Cazenovia, New York,* and a *Scene on the Erie Canal. Gift of Mr. Charles E. Dunlap.*

A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish

Settlements adjacent thereto, by Henry Popple (London: 1733), 7′10″ x 7′8″, with an engraved color index map; also a color reproduction of a painting, *Fourth of July Parade*, by A. C. Howland. *Gift of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish.*

Oil portrait of an *18th Century Gentleman*, painted by J. Cooper (active 1714–18). *Gift of a Friend of the Society.*

Watercolor of the *Goelet Mansion*, northeast corner of Broadway and 18th Street, made about forty years ago from photographs taken at the time of its demolition. *Gift of Mr. R. Horace Gallatin.*

Wooden mortar and pestle, early 19th-century; souvenir plate made by Spode for the Washington Bicentennial of 1932. *Gift of Major Lester D. Gardner.*

Invitation, program, photographs, and clippings of the unveiling by the donor of the statue of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, at the Treasury Building in Washington, October 15, 1947. *Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Gay (great-granddaughter of Albert Gallatin).*

Bronze cast of the death mask of *Richard Watson Gilder* (1844–1909). *Gift of the Heirs of R. W. Gilder.*

Oil painting of a *View of the Palisades, New Jersey*, painted by Louis C.Tiffany in the 1870's. *Gift of Mr. Rodman Gilder.*

Blood-letting instrument used by the donor's father in his Brooklyn barbershop in the mid-19th century. *Gift of Mr. Edmund Herold.*

Watercolor *Study of a Bedroom in a Chateau*, by Walter Gay; 25 photographs of ambassadors, statesmen, actors, and others; lithograph picturing the conclusion of the Convention of September 30, 1800, between France and the United States. *Gift of Mr. James Hazen Hyde.*

Commission given to Harmanus Rutgers by Governor William Burnet, May 11, 1723, as cornet of a troop of horse in the City and County of New York. *Gift of Mr. DeWitt C. Jones, Jr.*

Four miniatures on ivory by unidentified artists: *Wynant Van Zandt* (father of Thomas Van Zandt), *Thomas Van Zandt*, *Mrs. Thomas Van Zandt* (Louisa Underhill), and *Grandfather Underhill. Gift of Mr. R. Keith Kane.*

Curling tongs with small wire hair nets. *Gift of Mrs. Emlen T. Littell.*

Fifteen etchings of New York City, 8 by the donor and 7 by Charles Mielatz. *Gift of Mr. Nat Lowell.*

Medicine chest which belonged to Captain Robert Mackie, mid-19th-century. *Gift of the Estate of Catherine R. B. Mackie (through Mrs. Harold Twiss).*

Letter from Henry Clay to Roland L. Houghton, July 4, 1848, referring to his unsuccessful candidacy for the Presidency. *Gift of Mr. Arthur S. Maynard.*

Photograph of a painting made about 1854 of the John Somerindyck house, between 68th and 69th Streets east of the present West End

Avenue and occupied, 1852–70, by Robert Hilton Arkenburgh, grandfather of the donor. *Gift of Mrs. Lewis Bassett Moore.*

Mahogany tripod table, Duncan Phyfe-style, which belonged to the Bassett family of New Haven. *Gift of Miss Grace B. Morgan.*

Nineteen volumes of membership papers and 26 volumes and boxes of records and correspondence. *Received for Permanent Deposit from the National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War.*

Military library consisting of approximately 9,000 volumes. *Gift of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard), New York State Militia.*

Plans by John McComb, Jr. (1763–1853), of a building designed for the American Tract Society at Nassau and Spruce Streets, and of two other New York City buildings. *Gift of Mr. Harry Shaw Newman.*

Autograph album of Margaret Lewis of Philadelphia with entries dating 1847–56; 4 volumes of historical interest, and 2 pieces of sheet music. *Gift of Mrs. F. Maurice Newton in Memory of Her Husband F. Maurice Newton (1876–1948).*

Mahogany washstand with Staffordshire bowl and pitcher which belonged to Mr. and Mrs. John Romain of New York City. *Gift of Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace Nichols.*

Mahogany cradle used by the grandmother of the donor, Mrs. George McLoughlin, in New York City about 1843; a lace cap; a pair of white satin shoes, and a Moravian quilt top which is given in memory of the donor's husband, James Wallace Nichols, whose great-grandmother made it. *Gift of Mrs. James Wallace Nichols (Georgina Romain).*

Bouquet holder which belonged to the donor's mother, Mrs. Alfred H. Easton (1836–1894). *Gift of Mrs. Charles Lane Poor.*

Victorian crazy quilt made by Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler (Katherine Livingston, 1842–1914), mother of the donor, in 1887. *Gift of Colonel Montgomery Schuyler.*

Nineteen glass negatives of buildings, street scenes, and fire engines in Paterson, New Jersey. *Gift of Mr. A. J. Sluyter.*

Fourteen letters from Judge Samuel Jones (1734–1819), the donors' ancestor, to his grandson Samuel Jackson Jones (1803–1898), while the boy was at school in Jamaica, Long Island, 1816–19, *Gift of Mrs. Florence (Jones) Spencer, Mrs. Frederic W. Settle, Mrs. Edwin Hopkins Seaman, and Mr. Edwin Hopkins Seaman, Jr.*

Late 19th-century rat trap. *Gift of Rev. Robert K. Stansfield.*

Capturing a Sperm Whale, aquatint by J. Hill after the painting by William Page (New York: 1835); prospectus of M. Paff's Gallery of Paintings in New York City with signatures of the subscribers, March 30, 1812; *Addresses upon the American Road*, by Herbert Hoover, and 28 other items for the Society's Hoover Collection; together with the *History of Don Francisco de Miranda's Attempt to effect a Revolution in South America* (Boston: 1810). *Gift of Mr. George A. Zabriskie.*

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CENTRAL PARK WEST & 77TH STREET

FOUNDED 1804

HOURS

THE LIBRARY

Open daily except Sundays: 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Holidays: 1 to 5 P.M.

THE ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUM

Open free to the public daily except Mondays,
from 1 to 5 P.M.
Saturdays: 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The building is closed on New Year's Day, July 4th, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, and during the month of August.

EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS

The Egyptian Collections of The New-York Historical Society are on exhibition in The Brooklyn Museum, weekdays, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 P.M.